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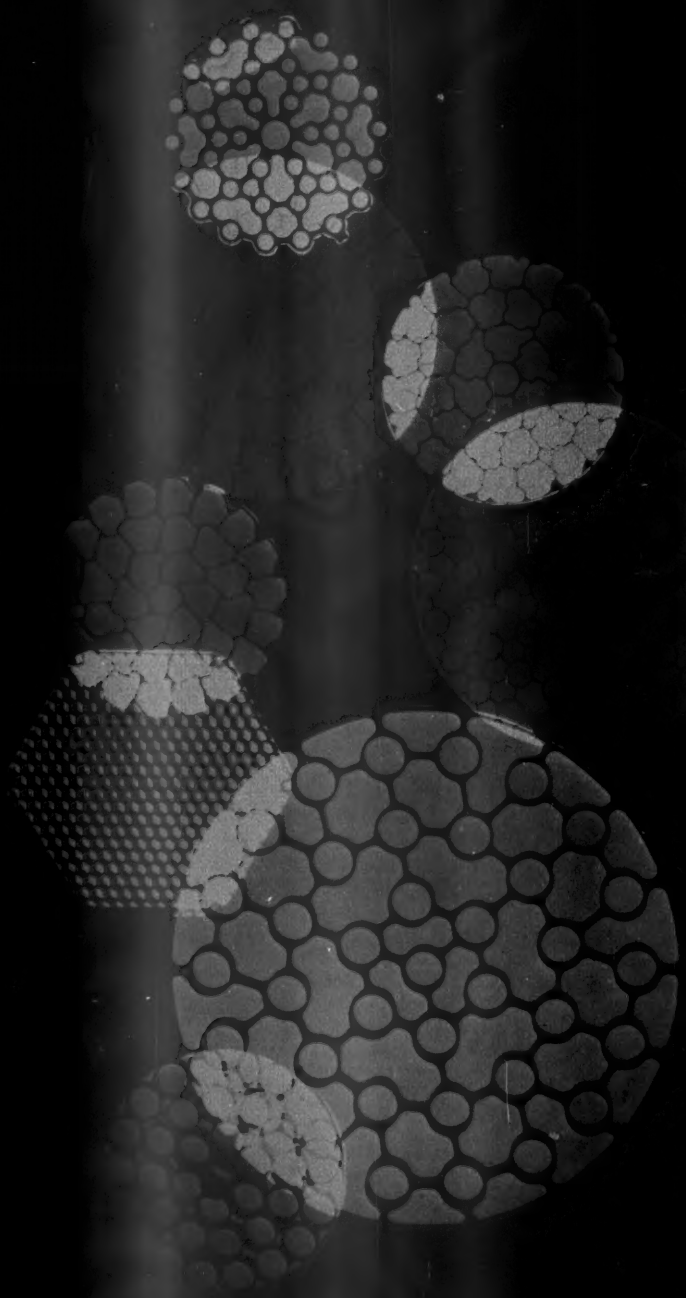

British nuclear fuels

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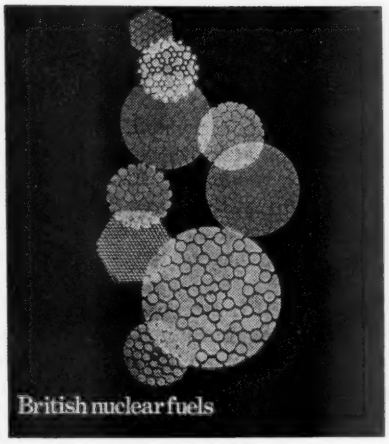
Trade and Industry

19 December 1974

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection



Nuclear fuel element spacer grids – some of them experimental – provide a somewhat seasonal design for this week's cover – British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. once the Production Group of the UK Atomic Energy Authority – is one of the world's largest suppliers of nuclear fuel and fuel cycle services. An article on BNFL appears on page 622 of this issue.

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Britain

Fuelling the nuclear age 622

Home News

'Britain faces serious economic problems but future could be bright' 625
Airline Users Committee reports low level of complaints 626
Inverness airport re-opens 626
Public inquiry into loss of MFV 'Ian Fleming' 626
Northern Ireland trade increase brings praise 627
Tripartite meeting on HS 146 627
New company on Jarrow estate 627
CBI meeting discusses restrictive trade practices legislation for commercial services 628
Prepacked bacon and ham – six months exemption from origin marking requirements 628
Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right' 628
Metrication: price conversions for textile and carpet trade 628
The Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 1975 628
Clearance of merger proposals 629
Energy Ministers outline policy of participation 629
North Sea oil depletion policy 630
UK refinery policy and disposal of North Sea oil 630
Direct dialling at Abell House, Millbank Tower and Thames House 630
'Investment in fuel saving a bargain' 631
Energy saving loan scheme for industry 631

Technology News

The use of lasers for alignment measurements – new NPL film 632
Lloyd's Register certifying North Sea gas platforms 632
Seahorse marine diesel engine 632
Computer Aided Design Centre for the North West 632

Parliament 633

BOTB News

Lord Kearton to be chairman of the East European Trade Council 639
'Israel still a good market for capital goods' 639
BOTB helps gain overseas contracts worth £250 million 639

Exhibitions and Fairs

Electronic components show lightens the current gloom 640
Belgrade book fair bespeaks volumes 641
Chicago graphic arts exposition draws crowds 641
British participation looms large at Sydney engineering exhibition 642
West Berlin promotes 1975 programme 642

Export Business 643

Trade Information

United States: foreign investment studies 644
Applications for temporary exemption from import duty 644
Notices to Importers: No 1469: Interim arrangements for imports from Eastern Area countries in 1975 645
Import Duties Act 1958: annual report for year ended 31 March 1974 645
United Arab Emirates: hotel accommodation 645
Hints to business men booklets 645

Tariff and Trade Notices

Argentina 650, Australia 647, Austria 646, Belize 650, Brazil 650, Canada 648, Fiji 648, France 646, Indonesia 646, Israel 646, New Zealand 648, Panama 650, Spain 646, Uruguay 650, United States 648

European Community

EEC/EFTA agreements: Preferential trade with EFTA countries: progressive elimination of preferences for certain goods and abolition of the no-drawback condition 652
Customs revenue duty rates for 1975 655
Tariff quotas for paper, paperboard and printed products from certain countries 655
Tariff quotas 1975: paper and board and certain printed products originating in EFTA countries (and Finland) 655
1975 tariff quotas for certain petroleum products from Egypt 655
1975 tariff quotas for certain wines from Portugal 655
EEC support for hydrocarbons projects (including offshore technology) 656

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators 657
Advance figures from the 1971 Census of Distribution Report 658
Census of Production for 1973: provisional results 662
Current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments for November 664
Survey of company liquidity – results for the third quarter of 1974 – correction 670
Wholesale price indices in November 671
Northern Ireland index of production 681
Retailers' stocks in October 681
Regional selective assistance 681
Business Monitor 682
Registrations of British, Community and foreign films 682
'Economic Progress Report' for December 682
Index to statistics 683

Government Sales 684

A • •

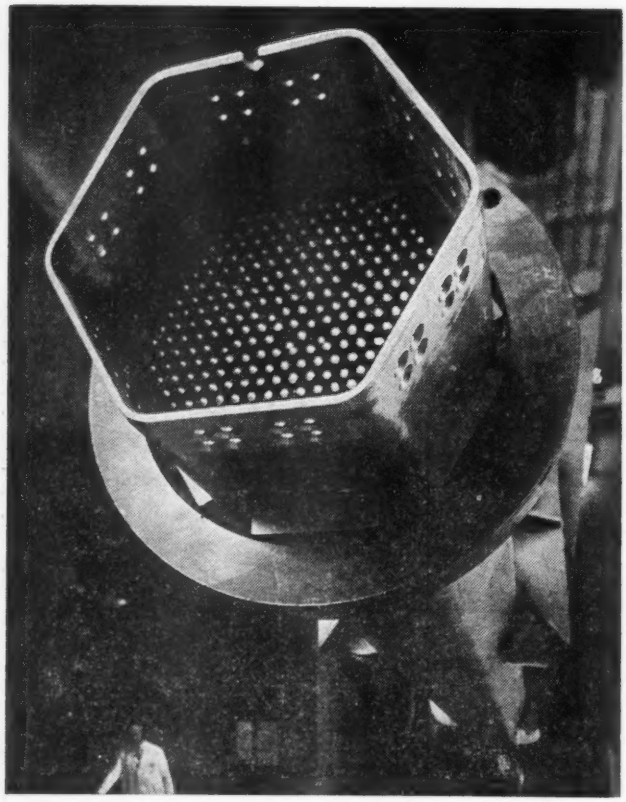
Britain

Fuelling the nuclear age

A profile of British Nuclear Fuels Ltd.

In Britain we have one of the world's largest suppliers of nuclear fuel and fuel cycle services. British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. (BNFL) has over 25 years' experience in the nuclear fuel business, and is now in a position to exploit commercially its services and products on a greater scale, both at home and abroad.

Formerly the Production Group of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, BNFL was incorporated as a private company in 1971. Under the terms of the Atomic Energy Authority Act 1971 certain of the trading activities previously undertaken by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA) were transferred to the company, together with the associated rights and obligations of the UKAEA. The entire share capital of BNFL is held by the UKAEA as nominee for the Secretary of State for Energy. During the financial year ended on 31 March 1974 the assets of the company and its subsidiaries amounted to over £72 million and turnover was £64.7 million.



Transporting a Prototype Fast Reactor (PFR) fuel sub-assembly between stages of final production at Windscale. Fuel for the PFR at Dounreay is made at Windscale. It comprises mixed plutonium and uranium oxide pellets in stainless-steel cans. The process plant is extensively automated and remotely controlled, particularly in the ceramic stages.

BNFL employs 9,000 staff of whom some 5,500 are industrial employees. The head office is at Risley, near Warrington, Cheshire, and the company's production facilities are at Capenhurst, near Chester; Springfields, near Preston; and Windscale, in Cumbria. The company also owns and operates two nuclear power stations of the magnox type – Calder Hall and Chapelcross.

The principal activities of BNFL are concerned with the provision of nuclear fuel services, including the conversion and enrichment of uranium, the manufacture of uranium- and plutonium-based fuels and the provision of related fuel cycle services for all types of nuclear power stations, including the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel. In addition, the company manufactures specialised components from depleted uranium and from graphite, undertakes irradiations in its nuclear reactors and prepares radioactive substances. It also engages in research, development and the design and construction of plant and equipment associated with its principal activities.

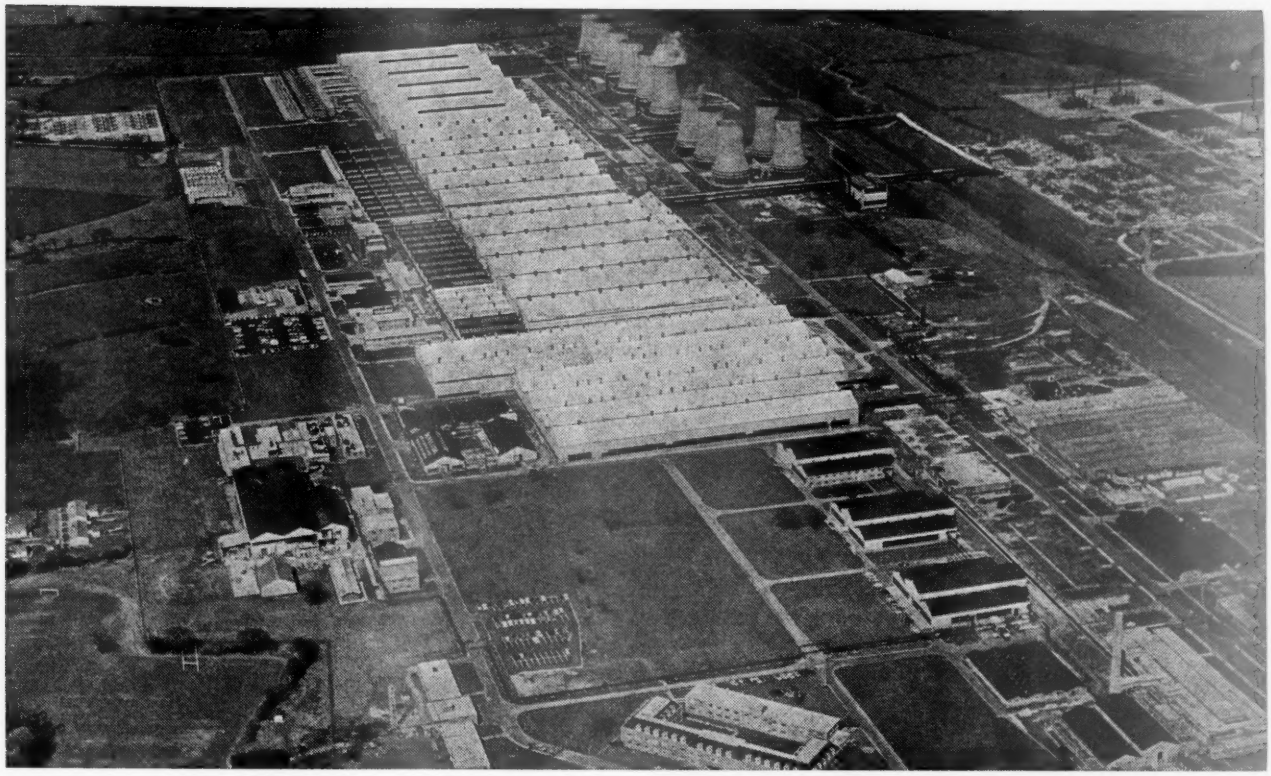
The main fuel element manufacturing facility is at Springfields. Currently plant operations include the manufacture of uranium metal fuel for the magnox reactors and uranium oxide fuel for the Advanced Gas Cooled Reactors. Fuel for Pressurised and Boiling Water Reactors and for the Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor, which has been adopted for the UK's third nuclear power programme, is also manufactured at Springfields.

BNFL's uranium ore to uranium hexafluoride (UF_6) conversion facility is also located at Springfields. This material is provided as feed to BNFL's uranium enrichment plant at Capenhurst. In addition, a substantial export business has been built up in the provision of UF_6 for overseas customers for enrichment in the USA.

The company's nuclear fuel reprocessing plant is at Windscale in Cumbria and has capacity for the treatment of natural metallic and enriched oxide fuels. Also on the Windscale site is the Fast Reactor Fuel Fabrication Plant, which manufactured the uranium/plutonium fuel for Britain's Prototype Fast Reactor at Dounreay in Scotland.

BNFL has, during the past few years, been concerned with the establishment of a number of international ventures, notably in centrifuge technology and reprocessing and transport. Participation in such ventures, where advantageous, has been pursued because, in most product areas, economies of scale are important and can best be secured within a market appreciably larger than that of the United Kingdom alone.

In support of this policy BNFL has for several years collaborated with Germany and the Netherlands in tripartite arrangements for the design, construction and production of gas centrifuges and centrifuge plant and for marketing the enriched uranium product. A plant for the centrifuge enrichment of uranium is now in operation at Capenhurst, working alongside the original gaseous diffusion facility. A separate centrifuge plant is being built at Almelo, in the Netherlands, under similar arrangements.



An aerial view of the Capenhurst Works, near Chester, where the manufacture of enriched uranium for advanced reactor systems is carried out in the gaseous diffusion plant. This plant can supply U.235 at the enrichment levels required for power reactors.

It is also BNFL policy to support an economically viable European fuel reprocessing industry and the company has combined with German and French partners to form United Reprocessors GmbH. Primarily the aim of this organisation is to make the most efficient use of existing reprocessing plants in Europe, and co-ordinate the planning of new plants.

BNFL's main sales activity arises out of trading with the UK generating boards but it is notable that export sales during the 1973/74 financial year totalled £8.41 million. Partly through its participation in the international organisations mentioned, the company is establishing itself very firmly in the world's nuclear markets.

In summary then BNFL's subsidiary or associated companies are as follows :

Subsidiary companies

BNFL Enrichment Ltd – The organisation is wholly owned by British Nuclear Fuels Ltd., and is the central subsidiary through which all financial aspects of participation in the tripartite centrifuge project are handled. In addition, four subordinate companies, wholly owned through BNFL Enrichment Ltd., are used as vehicles for the financing of particular sections of the project. They are BNFL Enrichment (Plant and Equipment) Ltd., BNFL Enrichment (Operations) Ltd., BNFL Enrichment (Operations-UK) Ltd., and BNFL Enrichment (Operations-Europe) Ltd.

Associated Companies

Centec GmbH – Incorporated in Germany in 1971 for purposes connected with the development, design and manufacture of centrifuges and plants for the enrichment of uranium by the centrifuge process, BNFL holds one-third of the shares. The remainder of the capital is held by Netherlands and German shareholders.

Urenco Ltd. (UK and Netherlands) – Incorporated in England in 1971 with the purposes of owning and operating, through partnerships established in the UK and in the Netherlands, this company has enrichment plants using the centrifuge process and marketing enriched uranium produced in these plants. BNFL holds one-third of the shares; the remainder are held by Netherlands and German shareholders.

United Reprocessors GmbH – This firm was incorporated in Germany in 1971 for the purpose of marketing and providing services for the reprocessing of irradiated fuel from nuclear power stations using uranium oxide fuel. BNFL holds one-third of the shares, the remainder being held by French and German shareholders.

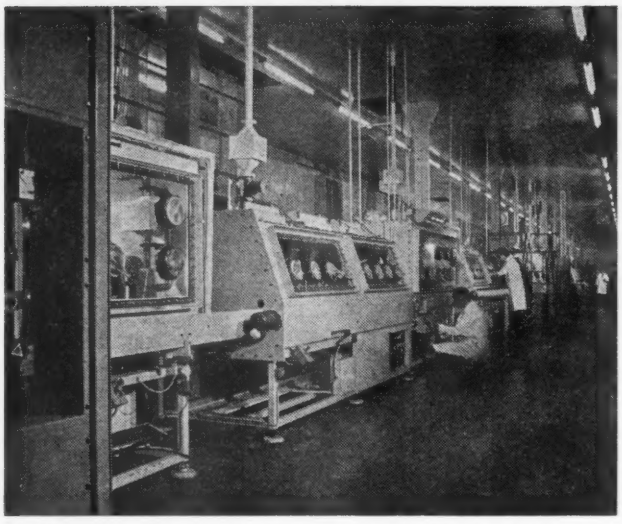
Nuclear Transport Ltd. – Incorporated in England in 1972, this company has been formed for the purpose of providing services for the transport of irradiated nuclear fuel elements from oxide-fuelled power reactors to reprocessing plants. BNFL holds one-third of the shares; the remainder are held by French and German shareholders.

Combustibili Nucleari SpA – This organisation was incorporated in Italy in 1967 for the purpose of manufacturing and supplying fuel and fuel components and providing related services, including reprocessing, for nuclear power stations. BNFL holds half of the shares, the remainder being held by an Italian company.

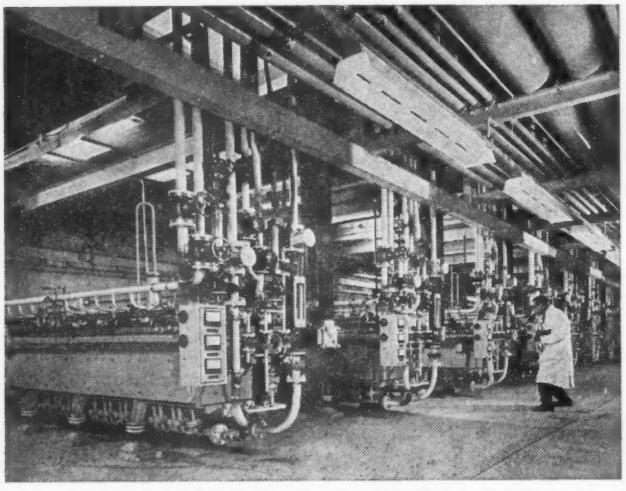
Nukleardienst GmbH – Incorporated in Germany in 1964 with the purpose of providing nuclear fuel services for AGR type reactors built in that country or in certain other European countries, BNFL holds half of the shares of this enterprise, the remainder being held by a German company.

In addition to its main nuclear fuel cycle activities, the company's extensive research and development effort over the past 25 years has yielded a number of products and processes which are of general industrial use. As a result some of these are being marketed by BNFL on a commercial basis.

The major by-product of the nuclear industry is commercial uranium, or, as it is technically called, 'depleted uranium'. This is essentially uranium 238, the fissionable U235 isotope



The pin fabrication line of the Prototype Fast Reactor fuels fabrication plant at Windscale.



A general view of the fluorine cell room of the uranium hexafluoride plant at the Springfields Works, near Preston. As well as supplying the UKAEA for its Advanced Gas-Cooled Reactors, the plant is also able to meet export demands. Uranium hexafluoride is produced by a continuous reaction between elemental fluorine and uranium tetrafluoride.

having been removed during the enrichment process for incorporating in advanced thermal reactor fuel. A major attribute of this material is that it is nearly twice as dense as lead and it therefore has many applications in those areas of industry and medicine where a high weight to volume ratio is required – eg radiation shielding and aircraft balance weights; it is also used as a gas catalyst and as a pigment in ceramics.

In the course of its work the company has developed many new inventions to meet, in particular, the exceptionally stringent standards of production of nuclear fuel. Many of these have been patented and have applications in general industry.

BNFL has, for example, developed a machine which determines with extreme sensitivity the grading and sphericity of particles. Basically, it consists of a rotating table on which particles, or spheres, of any material may be fed at a controlled rate. The particles are then accelerated radially and circumferentially so that contact is made with the table surface before they are ejected at four separate collection points. Any drag effect due to spherical irregularity causes the spheres or particles to be carried further around the table until finding the correct collection point appropriate to their grading.

Another piece of equipment which has been developed is a simple, inexpensive conveyor system suitable for conveying small round particles, or free-flowing granules, automatically and discharging them in precise increments. The system conveys particles uphill, downhill, on the level, or around corners as required with complete containment. It is believed this system, too, will find other industrial outlets.

Similarly, for pickling clusters of nuclear fuel pins the company has designed equipment comprising an elongated pickling vessel, a number of storage tanks for treatment liquids and an elevated surge vessel. In operation, the admission of compressed air causes liquor to be blown at high velocity through the pickling vessel. The liquor is controlled so that it alternates its flow upwards and downwards, past the material being pickled, at turbulent velocity.

The nature of BNFL's work sometimes necessitates the inspection of equipment and materials in very hostile environments, often of high radiation. Inspection problems arising from operations in such environments have been solved by ingeniously adapting conventional containment equipment around a commercial TV camera thereby permitting unlimited visual inspection in an otherwise totally inaccessible plant. Already much outside interest has been shown in this equipment.

Currently a material, developed originally by the UK Atomic Energy Authority, has evoked considerable world-wide interest. This product known as REFEL silicon carbide has many applications including rocket nozzles, gas turbine components, bearings, seals and many abrasion-resistant components. The main features of REFEL are that it is virtually impermeable to gases, it is exceptionally corrosion resistant, is extremely hard and light and withstands severe thermal shock. It is early yet to estimate REFEL's full commercial potential; however the portents are favourable and the company foresees extensive use of this material in industry.

BNFL's work, involving as it does, sophisticated techniques and the use of expensive and often exotic and unfamiliar materials, has equipped the company to carry out contract research on a number of aspects of manufacturing. The company has developed many techniques, like those already mentioned which, in due course, could be of interest to industry as a whole.

Over the years industry has benefited from BNFL know-how in several fields, notably fluorine chemistry and fluidisation. The company will continue to assist industry where possible and market commercially equipment designed originally to meet its own requirements.

Looking to the future, and to further its main objectives, the company plans, over the next 10 years, to invest more than £500 million at the Capenhurst and Windscale plants alone. Smaller but significant investments are proposed for the Springfields fuel element fabrication plant, in particular for the new Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor Fuel production line. This capital programme will enable BNFL to meet its existing commitments and, with the new capacity planned for enrichment and reprocessing, substantial fuel cycle business is expected from abroad.

The company's future prospects in a rapidly-expanding industry are good. With the increased proposed capacity at Windscale of 2,000 tonnes/year, a turnover of over £60 million is envisaged. World uranium enrichment capacity is even now at a premium and BNFL's participation in centrifuge enrichment ensures its fair share of this business.

BNFL is well placed to take maximum commercial advantage of the developing nuclear situation. Both the company and the nuclear industry as a whole look forward to a long period of healthy growth.

Home News

'Britain faces serious economic problems but future could be bright'

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, said in London on 11 December that Britain now faced the most serious economic problems since the Second World War. 'Domestically we have inflation, sluggish growth, low investment and a much depressed stock market. Externally we have a huge balance of payments deficit and hanging over all a threatening world economic situation.' Mr. Shore was speaking at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.

The Secretary of State continued: 'Equally important, the public at large has not fully appreciated the realities of our situation. In spite of the warning lights and danger signals of the last 18 months, we are as a community behaving as though nothing had changed, as though it was just business as usual. And the failure to comprehend the nature and extent of our present difficulties is combined with a public mood about our longer-term future that can only be described as one of inspissated gloom, as if the future of our nation has been pre-determined by the slide rules of the Hudson Institute.

'Yet the truth about our situation is the precise opposite of what is now perceived. Our present difficulties are more serious than many understand. The prospect for the future is far brighter than all but a few perceive.

'In 1974 the combined effects of the UK's yawning trade deficits with the OPEC and Common Market countries have been appalling. This year's current account deficit is of the order of £4,000 million. This is equal to £80 per head for every man, woman and child in the UK or some £320 a year for the average British family. If we value our independence, we must spend every effort, endure every sacrifice to free ourselves of this intolerable burden.

'In economic terms the imperatives for national prosperity are clear. We must give overriding priority to investment and to the balance of payments over both public expenditure and private consumption. For most of us this means no increase in our living standards for the next few years. It may well mean a period of real austerity.

'It is vital that a greater proportion of our output goes into investment in industry, shipping and other services to provide future growth and assure future jobs. And the highest priority of all must go to investment capable of yielding higher exports or import savings. Only by making more of the right investment now shall we be able to take anything like maximum advantage of future upsurges in world trade.

'The need to strengthen our competitive thrust in overseas markets is urgent. The survival of jobs and firms depend directly upon it. We all know how much can and must be done within industry to raise productivity, sharpen the marketing effort and avoid unnecessary cost increases.

'The need for an all out national effort is with us now: and every citizen in the country must understand and resolve to play his or her part. This is a time of great strain for Britain. Things may well get worse before they get better. And yet make no mistake, get better they will – provided only that we manage our affairs well through the next two or three critical years.

'Here indeed is the British paradox. Just as complacency about today is totally misplaced so is the gloom about our tomorrow. In the medium-term Britain's prospects are bright. Through the course of my travels this year I have been impressed again and again by the numbers of businessmen, government officials and other leaders of opinion who have expressed their confidence in Britain's future. People abroad can sometimes see things more clearly than we do ourselves. Here in Britain far too many people believe that we have only handicaps and no advantages.

'So let me offer you four principal reasons why I am as confident about our future as I am worried about our immediate prospects.

'First, there is the enormous basic strength of our trading performance. We are still, small island that we are, in the top five of the world exporters of manufactures. In our invisible trade we have a commanding position. We are second only to the United States in our invisible earnings from banking, insurance, tourism, investments, transport, including, of course, shipping and air services. Per head of population our earnings are far ahead of the USA. No other country can offer such a wide spectrum of financial and commercial services.

'We have the know-how to participate in every area of trade. We have seen many examples in this most difficult year: for instance in the invisible sector the way the banks have coped so effectively with the enormous strains in the financial system. We see it over a longer period in the way the shipping industry has developed. We can provide so much, not only in the great range of our manufactures, but in insurance, banking, international investment and tourism.

'My second cause for confidence is that Britain has the ability as a great trading nation to seize the opportunities presented by the fast changing pattern of world trade. This year has seen the biggest, most abrupt shift in trading potential since the century began – the transfer of wealth from the rest of the world towards the oil producing countries. The tremendous new problems which this transfer has caused should not hide from us the opportunities which it opens up. The chances are that imports of the OPEC countries will increase by something like $11 billion over the next year and again in 1976.

'In the Middle East there has already been a substantial increase in the number of British firms doing business. British consultants are doing particularly well. But although our exports to the Middle East in the first 10 months of this year were up by over 56 per cent compared with last year, some of our competitors are doing even better.

'So the Government is putting an extra effort into helping British firms trying to take full advantage of the opportunities opening up. We are reinforcing our people in the Middle East. We are sending out more missions through the British Overseas Trade Board. Many firms have negotiations in the pipeline and the shipping industry is not, I know, overlooking its opportunities. And to make sure that Government is providing the most effective support for industry, I have set up in my own Department a new Middle East division which will concentrate on the area and co-ordinate Government's efforts with BOTB, industry and the City.

'My third cause for confidence is that I am sure that, however serious things seem at present, there will be a strongly renewed expansion in world trade as the decade progresses. Quite apart from the effect of the oil price increase, the pattern of world trade is dynamically changing. This transformation may be less dramatic and less immediately noticeable than the traumatic developments this year. But during my few months in office, I have become increasingly aware of the changes that are taking place. In South America and Eastern Europe – not just the OPEC countries – new developments, new shifts in purchasing power, mean immense new chances for our exporters.

'My fourth cause for confidence is the richness of our national resources, both natural and human.

'Take fuel. The Government is making a massive new investment in coal. We are rich in natural gas from the North Sea. We are among the world leaders in nuclear energy. Over and above all this, Britain is set to become a major oil producer. We hope that by the beginning of the next decade we shall be able to produce 2-3 million barrels a day – which will raise our output to the level of Iraq, Libya and Canada. In three years we could be meeting half our oil requirements from our own resources. By 1980 we could be producing oil equivalent to our own needs from the North Sea.

'As well as energy our national resources include our advanced technological capabilities. They too, will benefit from oil – not least in the new offshore supplying industry and petrochemical installations. Most of all, though, we are rich in human resources – in people. Unemployment is an affront and an offence to us all – I am sure we agree on that. Economically we must keep unemployment low, because the skills that people have are the most valuable scarce resources we have. And if there has to be a contraction of jobs this year then we must not just supinely accept it. We must seize the opportunity for a massive retraining programme to supply the new skills that our subsequent expansion will doubtless need.

'Our real problem at the moment, I sometimes think, is a special one. It is a problem of morale. Individually we still have the belief in ourselves but collectively we have become introspective, sceptical, full of doubts and uncertainties.

'Of course in the short term it is not going to be easy. Of course we will not see a real increase in our living standards. But I would urge all of us who have an influence in these matters – and that includes business and trade union leaders as well as politicians – to look ahead.

'We must reject the present feeling of despair and we must reject the spurious scientific precision of the doomsday men. Our future can be a happy and a prosperous one – if we want it to be and if we are prepared to invest our energy and our brains and our money in building the Britain of the 1980s and beyond.'

Inverness airport re-opens

The Civil Aviation Authority announced on 11 December that Inverness (Dalcross) Airport would re-open for airline traffic on 16 December, following major lengthening and strengthening work on the main runway to enable the airport to receive jet aircraft.

Public inquiry, into loss of MFV 'Ian Fleming'

The formal investigation into the stranding and subsequent loss of the trawler *Ian Fleming* will open at 10.30 a.m. at the Victoria Galleries, City Hall, Hull, on 11 February 1975. The inquiry is expected to last for about a week.

Mr. G. R. A. Darling, QC, will be the Wreck Commissioner.

The *Ian Fleming* ran aground off Rolvsoy Sands on the coast of Norway on 25 December 1973, with the loss of three lives.

Airline Users Committee reports low level of complaints

The first annual report* of the Airline Users Committee, published on 11 December 1974, shows that only 181 complaints were received during the 12 months ended 30 September 1974. This number excluded complaints arising from the Court Line collapse and those about the new passenger-handling arrangements at Heathrow and West London Air Terminal, which will be covered in a separate report expected to be published shortly.

The Committee, which was set up by the Civil Aviation Authority, considers that its existence is not sufficiently widely known to airline users, and regrets that its efforts to persuade airlines and other bodies to display notices giving details of the Committee have not been successful.

During the year members of the AUC made a number of visits, including to the West London Air Terminal and to Heathrow, Luton and Gatwick Airports, in order to expand their knowledge of the facilities available to airline users, the problems which travellers might encounter and the difficulties faced by those who provide the services. Arising from these visits the Committee offered suggestions for improving facilities, such as providing more trolleys and porters at Heathrow and West London Air Terminal; some of the improvements suggested have now been introduced. The Committee intends to visit other airports in different parts of the country.

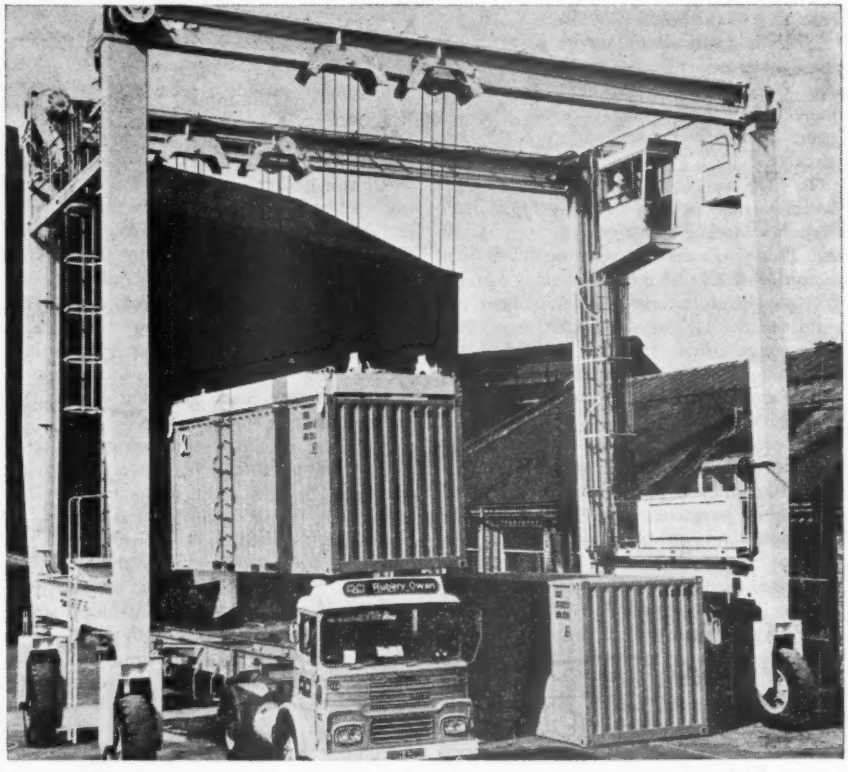
The Committee very much regretted that British Airways felt unable to accept its representations about the need to retain check-in facilities at the West London Air Terminal. Meanwhile the AUC is taking a close interest in the monitoring of the new arrangements at the West London Air Terminal and Terminal 1 at Heathrow which will be the subject of a separate report.

Other areas of concern to airline users investigated or raised by the Committee include:

No-smoking accommodation in aircraft: The Committee has been impressed by the efforts of airlines to provide separate accommodation for non-smokers on scheduled services, but feels that more could be done in this direction on charter services.

Extension of Piccadilly Line to Heathrow: This new rail link will attract many pas-

* Annual Report of the Airline Users Committee 1973/74, published by the Civil Aviation Authority, price 45p. Available from CAA, PO Box 41, Cheltenham, Glos., or by personal callers at CAA Central Library, Aviation House, 129 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NN.



Self-propelled transporter crane able to handle both containers and normal industrial loads. 'Karrilift 90' has a 40 tonne capacity on hooks and can be fitted with a telescopic attachment for handling containers 40 ft. long, which it can lift 'one over two'. It can be constructed with an inside clear width of 48 ft. so that it can straddle container multiples or road and rail transporters. For industrial use, the crane can be fitted with single or double hooks, clamps, magnets, vacuum lifts or other specialised attachments, after the telescopic fitment has been removed. The crane is made by Rubery Owen Conveyancer Ltd., Warrington, Lancashire.

Department of Industry Ministerial team

The Department of Industry's full complement of Ministers, pictured last week when gathering to meet a representative selection of several hundred of the Department's staff. Tony Benn, Secretary of State, is seen in the centre, flanked by his two Ministers of State – Eric Heffer on his right and Lord Beswick. The two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, Gregor MacKenzie (extreme left) and Michael Meacher, complete the team.

sengers wishing to travel by public transport, but the Committee doubts whether the service will be adequate for air travellers in peak periods.

Dispersal of the London Passport Office: The AUC regards the proposal to disperse the London Passport Office as a retrograde step, since most UK air travel is to and from London and the South East. It has made representations on this to the Foreign Office.

Special conditions: The Committee has recommended to airlines and the travel trade that the attention of passengers should always be drawn to any special conditions – no refunds, no transfers, or no stopovers, etc. – as well as to any disadvantages which might be associated with alternative services.

Overbooking: The Committee has drawn the attention of the Civil Aviation Authority to the problem of overbooking, and understands that the Authority is now considering this and consulting airlines about it.

The Airline Users Committee was established by the CAA 'to assist it in safeguarding the interests of airline users, and to investigate individual complaints against airlines where the person or body aggrieved has not been able to obtain satisfaction from the airline concerned'.

New company on Jarrow estate

Simco (Engineers) Ltd. has taken occupation of premises totalling about 8,000 sq. ft. on the Bede Industrial Estate, Jarrow, which is administered by the English Industrial Estates Corporation.

Simco (Engineers) Ltd. is a newly formed company established by Tyneside businessmen, Mr. J. R. Steemson and Mr. H. D. Imrie, and will be engaged in general light engineering work. The company is already in production and when full output is reached expects to employ about 48 people, mainly men.

Northern Ireland trade increase brings praise

Stanley Orme, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office, has paid tribute to the export achievements of industry throughout Ulster.

The Minister announced that preliminary figures from the Northern Ireland trade summary indicate that sales to Great Britain and abroad in 1973 were £1,175 million, an increase at current prices of 26 per cent over 1972.

'Although rising prices were responsible for a proportion of this increase, in real terms there was an 18 per cent rise in sales outside Northern Ireland. In view of the considerable difficulties which Northern Ireland industry has had to face in recent years this is a tremendous achievement which only goes to further underline the strength and resilience of local industry,' said Mr. Orme.

The preliminary figures indicate that during 1973 the value of total trade also increased by some 34 per cent to £2,480 million.

In 1973 the bulk of Northern Ireland's trade continued to be with or through Great Britain, accounting for some 79 per cent of total trade. Direct foreign trade (other than that with the Republic of Ireland) accounted for £54 million of sales and £166 million of imports and represented 9 per cent of the value of total trade.

Trade with the Irish Republic accounted for 12 per cent of total trade, with exports of £136 million and imports of £154 million. In 1973 sales to the Republic increased at current prices by 55 per cent and imports by 28 per cent over the corresponding figures for the previous year.

The latest trade figures indicate that over the past five years the value of Northern Ireland's total trade at current prices has risen by 97 per cent. Allowing for inflation, this represents an increase of 35 per cent in real terms.

Tripartite meeting on HS146

Tony Benn, Secretary of State, Lord Beswick, Minister of State, and Michael Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, of the Department of Industry, met representatives of Hawker Siddeley management, Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions' officers and Hawker Siddeley factory shop stewards at the Department's headquarters on 13 December.

The meeting was convened to discuss Mr. Benn's statement in the House of Commons on 9 December on the future of the HS146 aircraft. The CSEU made clear that its policy remained that the HS146 should continue forthwith on the basis of 100 per cent funding. Hawker Siddeley Aviation explained why the company had decided it could not invest further in the project at this time. Without commitment on either position, the meeting agreed that studies would be made on a tripartite basis.

Prepacked bacon and ham – six months exemption from origin marking requirements

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has extended by a further six months the temporary exemption of prepacked bacon and ham from the requirements of the Trade Descriptions Act 1972. The Act requires that when imported goods are sold under a United Kingdom name or mark, a clear indication of their country of origin is given.

The new exemption, which will be effective from 29 December (when the existing exemption expires) until 29 June 1975, will not apply to bacon and ham that has been canned or bottled.

The Trade Descriptions Act 1972, which came into force on 29 December 1972, makes it an offence for any person to sell imported goods under a United Kingdom name or mark as defined in the Act (or anything likely to be taken for a United Kingdom name or mark) unless the name or mark is accompanied by a conspicuous indication of the country of origin.

The Secretary of State has power under Section 1(5) to vary the origin marking requirements of the Act in relation to goods of any description, on either a permanent or temporary basis, if she is satisfied that the interests of persons to whom the goods are supplied would not be materially impaired and that it is desirable to do so.

This Act is to be read with the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 and is enforced by local weights and measures authorities.

Metrication: price conversions for textile and carpet trade

To help shopkeepers, detailed tables giving precise conversions from prices for familiar imperial quantities to prices for comparable metric quantities in textile and carpet retailing will shortly be made available by the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection.

Copies may be obtained from: Standards, Weights and Measures Division, Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Room 427, Abell House, London SW1P 4LN; from any of the Department of Industry's regional small firms' information centres, or from the Metrication Board, 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE.

CBI meeting discusses restrictive trade practices legislation for commercial services

Proposals recently announced by Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, to cover virtually all commercial services, were the subject of a meeting held at CBI Headquarters on 11 December.

At the meeting, chaired by Philip Taylor, CBI Company Affairs Director, 44 representatives from many branches of the commercial services sector likely to be affected by the legislation, heard from and were able to question Ivor Hussey, CBI's Senior Legal Adviser, Philip Harris, Director of the Restrictive Trade Prices Division at the Office of Fair Trading and Alan Dunning, an Assistant Secretary from the Fair Trading Division of the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection.

Mr. Harris and Mr. Dunning explained what the registration of restrictive agreements in this field would involve and Mr. Harris invited representatives of service interests concerned to discuss in advance with the Office of Fair Trading any problems of legislability they thought might arise when the order came into operation.

Details of the Secretary of State's proposals for the order were announced on 21 August 1974 and representations from the interests affected are now being considered. It is intended that, in due course, a draft order will be presented to Parliament for approval.

Inquiries about the legislation should be addressed to The Office of Fair Trading, (Registration Branch), Chancery House, 53 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP. Tel. 01-242 2858.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
2 December 1974		
1,066,538	Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen	Improvements in or relating to fuel injection pumps
1,134,129	Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen	Improvements in or relating to fuel injection for internal combustion engines
1,231,654	Poclain	Earthworking machines
1,233,982	Poclain	Hydraulic power transmission for a vehicle
1,309,863	VEB Deutsches Hydrierwerk Rodleben	Supplement foodstuff for animals
1,353,212	VEB Deutsches Hydrierwerk Rodleben	Process for the production of pulverous cooler-water salts
1,336,428	Chinoin Gyogyszer-es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara RT	Anti-foaming agents
1,345,140	Schweiz Serum-and Impfinstitut und Institut Zur Erforschung der Infektion-skrankheiten	Inoculation device
1,347,043	Medicor Muvek	Circuit for calibration of push-pull amplifiers
1,358,900	Air-LB, SA	Fluid-tight connecting module

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage
Comptroller

The Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 1975

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of subsection 3 of Section 40 of the Trade Marks Act 1938 that the Secretary of State for Trade intends to make Rules under the Act, amending the existing Rules, by adding measurements in the metric scale to those in the imperial scale contained in Rule 9, and to include in Rules 16, 21, and 27 changes in class headings made since 4 March 1964.

The effect will be to permit documents to be lodged under the Act or the Rules upon international A4 size paper as well as foolscap and this change is in accordance with the Metrication Board's aim to remove any legal impediment to metrication, embodied in statutes or statutory instruments. The changes in class headings are those previously published in the *Trade Marks Journal* as follows:

Class 27 in Journal 4655 dated 15 November 1967
Class 21 in Journal 4827 dated 3 March 1971
Class 16 in Journal 4987 dated 27 March 1974

Copies of the draft rules may be obtained from The Patent Office, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RD, from the Sale Counter, The Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings,

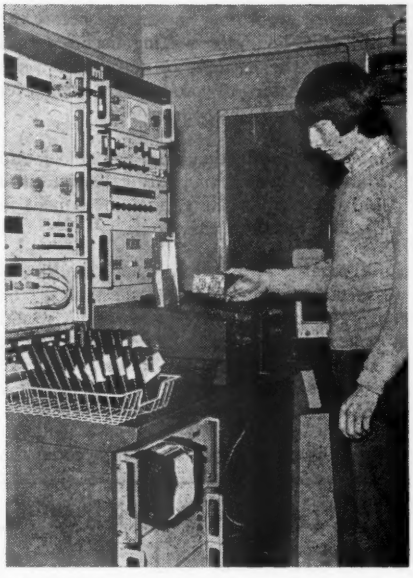
London WC2A 1AY and from HM Stationery Office at the usual addresses, price 4p (by post 7½p).

Any person who desires to make representations for consideration before the Rules are finally settled should do so on or before 4 February 1975. Representations should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Industrial Property and Copyright Department, The Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY.

Clearance of merger proposals

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has decided, on the information at present before her not to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

1 Bankers Trust International Ltd./Shipton Automation Ltd.
2 Hong Kong and Shangai Banking Corporation Ltd./40 per cent shareholding in Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.



Marconi 'Autotest' firemen's alerter system in operation at the Home Office central maintenance unit. Nearly 17,000 vhf personal alerters are now in use with fire brigades throughout England and Wales, a figure which will increase to a requirement of over 20,000 during the next year or so. The alerters are pocket radio receivers which produce an audio signal to call a fireman to his prearranged action station.

Energy Ministers outline policy of participation

'Participation has the enormous advantage of not only providing a fair share of profits but also giving direct knowledge and expertise in the operations of the oil industry,' said Lord Balogh, Minister of State, Department of Energy, on 11 December. Lord Balogh, who was addressing 'the North Sea Links Netherlands with the Land of Opportunity' conference at The Hague, said: 'Regulation from without, by edict, can never be as satisfactory for us as direct participation, as a partner, in the licence. Virtually every other oil-producing country in the world has adopted participation as the right way for the State to involve itself in the operations of its oil industry. I can mention, outside OPEC, such countries as Norway and Denmark.

'I note that the Netherlands already has legislation for State participation in oil and gas resources, and the Dutch Government has stated its intention to take a 40 per cent share in the extraction of any oil or gas from its Continental Shelf. Indeed, all the oil and gas-producing members of the European Community have participation in oil and gas in one form or another. So we are doing nothing very new or radical. We are following, not setting, the fashion.

'I said that participation is also the best way from the companies' point of view of involving the State in oil production. This is because the State contributes to costs – a consideration of increasing importance in the North Sea today. Depending on the detailed terms agreed, the effect of participation on a company's rate of return can be much less than the effect of tax. Indeed, we would really like to regard participation as a form of partnership between public and private sectors to which each has something to contribute and from which each has something to gain.

'Perhaps I can emphasise one or two things about participation as we see it to dispel any possible misunderstandings. First, we hope to establish successful co-operation with the companies on participation. Secondly, we shall not seek to discriminate between companies. Thirdly, we shall be very willing to listen to any proposals the companies put forward, designed to make participation work on a fair and equitable basis. Finally, it must not be forgotten that capital depreciation is perhaps the most important factor in determining internal rate of return.'

Participation was also the theme of a speech by John Smith, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy.

'In the long run, we believe that participation will guarantee the nation a more secure financial return than simply a policy of high taxation,' he said. 'It allows us to share in the profits arising from the exploitation of our own resources.'

Speaking at a *Financial Times* conference in London, Mr. Smith said: 'In addition, participation through the BNOC – which will be Britain's newest oil company – will give the nation an independent capability in oil exploitation. BNOC will have the capacity to play an active part in the future developments, exploration and exploitation of the Continental Shelf. Given the value of our oil resources and their crucial importance to our economy, it seems to the Government to make sense to have our own capacity for oil development.

'It must work to lessen our dependence on decisions taken on a multi-national company basis which might not always work to our national advantage. Our concern to achieve participation rests as much on a robust desire to look after our own assets as upon our political philosophy.'

Mr. Smith praised the 'skill and industry which the oil companies have shown in seeking and extracting oil from beneath one of the world's stormiest seas,' and went on:

'We foresee that BNOC can work in close and fruitful partnership with the other oil companies. The British Gas Corporation and the NCB have shown in the past few years how well a public corporation can work with private companies. The exploitation of our oil wealth needs the sustained effort and resources of both our nation and the oil companies. Both can share the oil; both can earn the profits.'

Outlining policy on offshore oil, Mr. Smith said: 'The Government has started from the proposition that British offshore oil is a vital national resource. It belongs in the first instance to the public.

'Even if the Government did not own the oil it would be an elementary feature of national sovereignty that it was exploited with regard to the national interest. But as the owner of the oil itself, it is even more incumbent on the Government to ensure that it is exploited to the national benefit.'

Mr. Smith went on to describe the 'five pillars' of Government policy:

The Oil Taxation Bill, to which the oil companies have not in principle been opposed, and whose 'objective is to secure a fairer share of the profits for the nation from the exploitation of oil which are vastly increased by the escalation in the value of the oil itself.

majority State participation in all future licences.

voluntary negotiations for majority State participation in existing licences.

legislation, to be brought before Parliament early next year, to set up the British National Oil Corporation to 'represent the Government in existing consortia'. The BNOC 'will build up a powerful and expert staff which will enable it to play an active part in the future development, exploration and exploitation of the Continental Shelf'.

extension of the Government's powers to control physical production and pipelines, which will be incorporated in forthcoming legislation.

Mr. Smith went on: 'Participation is, of course, a distinctive theme of the Government's policy. That should hardly cause surprise because it is now a feature of oil policy by nearly all producer nations on a worldwide basis. Despite differences of political and social outlook, it has become almost standard practice. That is, I believe, because it makes sense from the nation's point of view.'

North Sea oil depletion policy

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, has announced the Government's policy on the depletion of oil reserves from the UK Continental Shelf. He said the Government intended to ensure that oil production from the UK Continental Shelf built up as quickly as possible over the next few years to the levels set out in the Government's White Paper on Oil and Gas Policy, published in July 1974 (100 – 140 million tons by 1980; and 100 – 150 million tons a year throughout the 1980s).

The Government, however, intended to take powers for possible use in later years to ensure that the oil would be used at a rate which secured the greatest long-term benefit to the nation's economy and, in particular, to Scotland, Wales and other parts of the United Kingdom in need of development.

Mr. Varley's announcement was made in answer to a written Parliamentary Question from Robin Cook (Edinburgh Central), who had asked Mr. Varley whether he would make a statement about the use of his proposed powers to control the rate of production of oil from the UK Continental Shelf.

The main points from Mr. Varley's answer are:

no delays on the development of finds already made or on any new finds made up to the end of 1975 under existing licences; full consultation with the companies, should it prove necessary to delay the development of finds made in 1976 or later, so that premature investment is avoided;

no cuts in production from finds already made, or from new finds made before the end of 1975 under existing licences, until 1982 at the earliest, or until four years after the start of production, whichever is the later;

no cuts in production from any field found after 1975 under an existing licence until 150 per cent of the capital investment in the field has been recovered;

full regard to the technical and commercial aspects of the fields in question if the powers have to be used; this would generally limit cuts to 20 per cent at most; consultations with the industry on the period of notice to be given before any reduction comes into effect;

the Government will take into account the needs of the offshore supply industry in Scotland, Wales and other parts of the UK for a continuing and stable market in deciding on action to postpone development or limit production.

During the course of his reply, Mr. Varley said that how or when powers to control the rate of production might be used in the 1980s and 1990s would depend on the extent of the total finds, on the world oil market and on the demand for energy: on all these points great uncertainty prevailed. Policy would also be influenced by our general economic situation and, in particular, the outlook for our balance of payments. The Government could not therefore be expected to define, before any oil had come ashore and when large parts of the sea remained unexplored, a long-term production pattern.

Direct dialling at Abell House, Millbank Tower and Thames House

A single automatic telephone exchange is now serving Abell House (previously 01-834 4422), Millbank Tower (previously 01-834 2255) and Thames House (previously 01-222 7000) – buildings which house some of the divisions of the Departments of Industry, Trade and Energy.

The new exchange number is 01-211 3000. Direct dialling has been introduced and callers can reach any officer directly by dialling 01-211 followed by the officer's extension number.

UK refinery policy and disposal of North Sea oil

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, has announced the Government's policy on UK refinery capacity and the disposal of North Sea oil. Mr. Varley was replying to a written Parliamentary Question from Alf Bates (Bebington and Ellesmere Port), who asked the Secretary of State what consideration he had given to the disposal of North Sea oil and refinery policy.

In reply, Mr. Varley said: 'North Sea crude oil production is expected to be between 100 and 150 million tons a year by the early 1980s. At current oil prices this represents a gross value of up to £5,000 million. As the House knows, I have been reviewing our policies on the disposal and refining of this oil, in order to ensure that the United Kingdom gets the maximum advantage.

'Demand in the United Kingdom is forecast at about 120 million tons of crude oil; in other words, rather above the low estimate of North Sea oil production. We shall not wish – nor would it be technically feasible – to meet all our demand from North Sea oil. Firstly, North Sea oil is unsuitable for making bitumen and lubricating oils, and some imports of heavier crude are needed for this purpose. Secondly, it is very low in sulphur. In some uses the low sulphur content is important, and the oil is likely to command a substantial premium. There will be a demand for some North Sea oil for such purposes in the UK. There will be a ready market in Europe and elsewhere for the remainder and we shall be able to get the benefit of the sulphur premium.

'In deciding on our refinery policy, I have given weight both to these considerations and also to the advantages of refining the oil in the UK, so as to realise the higher value of refined products. This extra value is uncertain in the next few years since there may be a world surplus of refining capacity and that may tend to depress product prices. There would, moreover, be an offsetting increase in transport costs because refined oil products are more expensive to ship than crude.

'I have come to the conclusion that we might reasonably expect up to two-thirds of North Sea oil to be refined in the United Kingdom, depending on the level of production. But our planning must remain flexible to cope with changes in the market and in the world oil supply situation.

'This oil will be refined at existing refineries and at those already planned or under construction. If projects now under consideration go ahead, including those at Canvey Island and Cliffe, which are needed to meet demand in the South East, I expect our refinery capacity in the early 1980s to approach 150 million tons a year. This should be enough, overall, to meet our own needs and provide for some exports. It is, however, quite possible that companies might be able to demonstrate a need for additional projects; for instance to supply new export markets or to link with petro-chemical developments, or to fill a gap in an integrated company's European operations.

'Furthermore, with the existing pattern of refining, we should still find ourselves importing substantial amounts of petrol and naphtha and exporting heavier products. I do not regard this as a healthy situation. I shall, therefore, be looking for an increase in upgrading capacity to convert heavier fractions into petrol and naphtha so as to avoid the need for costly imports of refined products, and to provide a good base for an expanding petro-chemical industry. The Government recognises the potential for jobs and exports from a petro-chemical industry based on a secure feedstock source.

'I believe that these policies will largely coincide with plans which some oil companies are already making. I shall be discussing the Government's objectives with the companies concerned in the near future.

'At present, refinery developments are, of course, subject to the usual planning procedures, as well as other controls from the point of view of safety, pollution and regional policy. There is, however, no stage at which the implications for national oil policy of a proposed refinery development are separately evaluated and it is vitally important for the national economy that they

A student on a commercial diving course at the Fort Bovisand Underwater Centre, Plymouth, is seen being prepared for action by (right) Lieut.-Cmdr. Alan Bax RN (retd.). The need for qualified divers who can help to install and maintain oil rigs and associated equipment is, of course, increasing. A six-week course at Fort Bovisand includes an introduction to cutting and welding, discussions on suits and equipment and the theory and practice of recompression. The centre is housed in a 19th century fort at the entrance to Plymouth's large natural harbour where there is ready access to depths of 40 m. both in the sea and in the sheltered waters of the estuary.

should be. I propose to seek powers in the forthcoming Petroleum Bill to remedy this. The details of this new control over refinery construction are still being worked out, but I can give an assurance now that it will in no way conflict with, or unduly delay, existing procedures nor affect projects already the subject of planning applications or which receive planning permission before the necessary legislation is passed. A project authorised as being consistent with the policy I have outlined in this statement would still be subject to the present planning procedures and safeguards on amenity, pollution and other aspects.'

'T & I' subscriptions and sales

Subscriptions and sales inquiries about *Trade and Industry* should be directed to HMSO at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; 41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW; Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY, or through any bookseller.

'Investment in fuel saving a bargain'

With energy prices high, and getting higher, fuel saving improvements in the home, in offices, and in industry, are now a first-rate bargain. Alex Eadie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, told the Domestic Heating Society on 10 December that the Government wanted to rely on voluntary measures in its drive to conserve energy. But it depended on the response the nation is willing to make in its own interest.

Speaking to the Society, in London, Mr. Eadie said: 'Energy policies must fit in the total scheme of things. They must tie in with employment, with environmental considerations, with counter-inflation policy and so on.

'We have to make sure that our energy resources are used in the best interests of the community as a whole – not only now, but in the future.

'With energy expensive it is to everyone's advantage to use it more effectively. That means increased efficiency – which pays for itself – not improvement at any price.

'It is no use saving energy if the saving involves a greater expenditure in other resources. But with energy now so much dearer it becomes worthwhile to spend more on measures to save it.

'The poorly insulated factory or home, the old and inefficient boiler, the heat going to waste for lack of an economiser.

'With fuel at last year's prices, it might not have been thought worthwhile – or very cost-effective – to put these things right. This year, and in the future, their correction may be a first-class bargain.

'There is no wish for people to save energy for its own sake. Indeed it would be foolish simply to set a target reduction and exhort everyone to meet it.

'Circumstances vary. A simple message to cut-back consumption would, in some cases, lead to an unacceptable drop in living standards – particularly in the case of old people and poorer families.

'We must couple our exhortation and measures to reduce energy usage with advice on how to get more "mileage" out of all fuels. We want consumers to get their money's worth. It is in this sphere that organisations like yours can play such an important role.

'The Government's aims are:

to create an economic climate in which there are obvious financial incentives in using energy effectively;

to help establish a general awareness of the need to save energy;

to ensure that information on energy saving devices and measures is freely available, and to encourage contact between consumers and fuel efficiency experts;

to keep a close watch on research and development on energy efficiency and to reinforce it where necessary; and

to legislate where appropriate.

'Amendments to the existing Building Regulations are contained in Orders laid in Parliament yesterday. These will, broadly, double the existing thermal insulation requirements for new domestic dwellings.

'It is important to remember that the turnover in housing stock is only about 2 to 2½ per cent per annum. So benefits from tightening up building regulations are mainly for the longer term.

'In general our view is that no one should go without energy if he is prepared to meet the full cost of his consumption. Prices for energy have, in recent years, been heavily subsidised and as a result do not now reflect true costs.

'When we are trying to convince people of the need to save energy, it is essential that they appreciate the true cost of the fuel they use. We can no longer continue to overstimulate the demand for our scarce energy resources.'

Energy saving loan scheme for industry

Details of the Government's loan scheme for industry announced last week (*Trade and Industry*, 12 December, page 69) by Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, as one of the items in the Government's 12-point programme for saving energy, have now been given.

Replying to a Parliamentary Question from Richard Mitchell (Southampton, Itchen). Mr. Varley said: 'My department will provide up to £3 million in a year for the purpose of making loans to finance energy saving projects for industry in Great Britain. The scheme will start immediately: any expenditure in this financial year will be covered by a spring supplementary. The loans will be offered at a rate of interest equivalent to that available under the Industry Act 1972 for loans on broadly commercial terms. This rate is currently 13½ per cent: but it is kept under review and it is my intention that any changes in that rate would be applied to new loans offered under the Energy Savings Scheme. The maximum loan available for a single project will be £100,000, normally for a period up to five years. Subject to this maximum, the full cost to the firm will be eligible for loan assistance. Projects costing less than £10,000 will not be eligible.

'In order to qualify for a loan, the project will have to produce energy savings which would, at current prices, be sufficient to cover the capital sum and interest charges within four years, but the benefit arising from the investment is, of course, expected to continue thereafter.

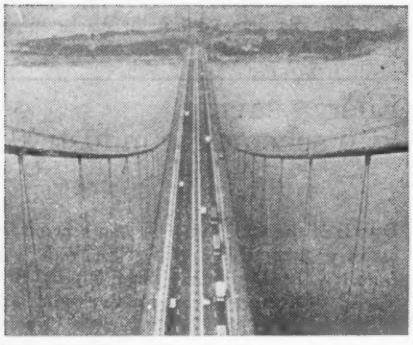
'Further information and guidance will be available from my department on request.

'The scheme will not apply to Northern Ireland. However, I understand that the introduction of a similar scheme is being examined by the Department of Commerce.'

Technology News

The use of lasers for alignment measurements – new NPL film

The laser has been described as an extremely primitive optical instrument. Nevertheless it has remarkable properties. The National Physical Laboratory has been conducting field experiments on the use of lasers for alignment measurements and have now produced a new NPL film which describes the progress that has been made.



Alignment measurements being made on a suspension bridge.

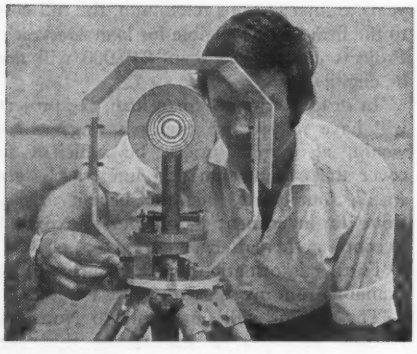
The three-point alignment technique, shown in the diagram, means that the laser is not sensitive to tilt, which is an advantage compared with many other conventional optical alignment instruments.

Although the line suffers from the irregularities of the atmosphere NPL has developed a simple means of making corrections. It is also possible to compensate for the curvature of the earth's axis.

The film shows how these techniques can be applied to a variety of industrial tasks, including floor profiles in box girder bridges, the form of ships' hulls, dam walls with changing temperature and water level and bridges subjected to continuous rail traffic.

The film, which is called 'Laser Alignment' lasts 22 minutes and is in colour. Further information from Information Services (Films), National Physical Laboratory Teddington TW11 0LW, 01-977 3222 ext. 3357.

Measuring deflections of a supertanker hull during launch.



Adjusting the zone plate during field experiments.

Lloyd's Register certifying North Sea gas platforms

The Offshore Services Group of Lloyd's Register is certifying 35 existing North Sea gas production platform structures. This follows the appointment of Lloyd's Register by the Government as a Certifying Authority to ensure that offshore installations operating in the UK sector of the Continental Shelf have been properly designed, built and are operating to standards laid down in the Offshore Installations (Construction and Survey) Regulations 1974.

Certification involves an independent structural analysis of each platform followed by a survey of each structure at its site in the North Sea. Underwater survey techniques using photography and closed circuit television are employed and the results are evaluated to determine the condition of the platform.

Seahorse marine diesel engine

A contract has been placed by the Secretary of State for Industry with Doxford Hawthorn Research Services Ltd. for a 500 hour cumulative full power trial of the Seahorse marine diesel engine. The contract, which was placed through the Secretary of State for Defence, provides that the Department of Industry will bear half the cost of certain engine tests up to a maximum contribution of £110,000.

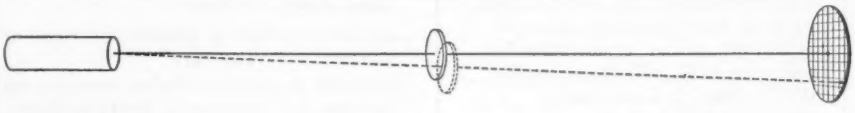
The Seashore is a geared medium-speed, opposed-piston, crosshead diesel engine rated initially at 2,500 horsepower per cylinder. A four-cylinder prototype is under test.

Computer Aided Design Centre for the North West

The Computer Aided Design Centre (North West) has now moved from temporary premises in Manchester to its permanent home at Scholes Hall, St. Helens. This is the first regional unit to be set up by the Computer Aided Design Centre, Cambridge. It brings to industrial users in the North West on-the-spot computer facilities and technological expertise so that they can benefit from the latest developments in CAD at the lowest possible cost. Firms can now take advantage of these facilities to develop and test programmes more efficiently and economically from simple and inexpensive terminals.

Users of the Centre include engineering designers from all sectors of industry throughout the UK. An ICL 1904A computer at Scholes Hall is part of a national network of computers the facilities of which are devoted to CAD, and it is linked to other machines in Cambridge, London, Epsom, Milton Keynes, and East Kilbride in Scotland.

A support team of engineering consultants is available to give advice on the application of CAD techniques in industry. Facilities are also available for training clients' staff in the use of the system and in the development of programmes and design procedures.



Parliament

Monday, 9 December

Industrial confidence

'What steps does the Secretary of State for Industry intend to take to restore industrial confidence?' asked Mr. Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington).

Mr. MacKenzie replied: 'My Rt. Hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced measures in his Budget statement which reflected his judgement of what is required now to restore to industry the confidence and financial resources needed to sustain output and investment on which full employment depends. For the future, the strategy outlined in the White Paper on the Regeneration of British Industry should, by providing the means for full co-operation between Government and all sections of industry, improve underlying industrial confidence.'

Planning agreements

Mr. Eric Moonman (Basildon) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would be in a position to make a full statement before the Christmas recess on the integration of the different industries within his responsibility.

Mr. Benn said: 'The setting up of a system of Planning Agreements with major companies and major nationalised industries will provide a new instrument for the co-ordination of industrial policy. I shall be explaining these proposals in greater detail when the Industry Bill is brought before the House.'

Nationalisation

Mr. Teddy Taylor (Glasgow, Cathcart) asked about consultations between the Secretary of State for Industry and representatives of the industries he proposes to nationalise.

Mr. Meacher answered that consultations are taking place with representatives of employers and trade unions in shipbuilding, shiprepair and marine engineering on the basis of the Government's discussion paper. 'I have not yet begun consultations on our proposals for the aircraft industry, but I hope to do so shortly,' he said.

Mr. Geoffrey Dodsworth (South West Hertfordshire) asked if a further annex would be published to the discussion paper Public Ownership of Shipbuilding and Associated Industries setting out the comments received by the Department of Industry by 30 September 1974 on the issues raised by the discussion paper.

'I do not propose to publish these comments, but there is no reason why those who have submitted views should not make them public if they wish,' said Mr. Meacher.

Shiprepair consultancy study

Mr. Nigel Spearing (Newham South) inquired about the cost to public funds of the study commissioned from PA Management Consultants Ltd. on the shiprepair industry in the United Kingdom.

'The cost of the shiprepair study amounted to £54,720 excluding VAT and printing,' said Mr. Meacher.

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Anthony Wedgwood Benn
Ministers of State: Eric Heffer
Lord Beswick
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Gregor MacKenzie
Michael Meacher

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Peter Shore
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection: Shirley Williams
Minister of State: Alan Williams
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

Steel shares

Mr. Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked if steps would be taken to acquire for the public the 35 per cent share in the Sheffield engineering steel and wire groups of Johnson and Firth Brown, put on the market by Mr. Oliver Jessel.

'This is one of the possibilities I am considering with the British Steel Corporation, Johnson Firth Brown and the workforces concerned,' answered Mr. Benn.

Steel supply

Mr. Michael Marshall (Arundel) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry is satisfied with the British Steel Corporation's ability to meet current demand for steel in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Meacher said: 'I am concerned that users have not been able to obtain all the steel they need and my Rt. Hon. and Noble Friend the Minister of State is in close touch with the British Steel Corporation about this.'

EC grants for steel projects

Mr. Peter Blaker (Blackpool South) asked what loans and grant have been approved by the European Communities for projects in the steel industry since 1 January 1973.

Mr. Benn replied: 'Since 1 January 1973 the European Commission has approved loans to the UK steel industry amounting to £41.85 million and grants in aid of steel research amounting to about £760,000. In addition the European Investment Bank has approved loans for steel projects amounting to £48.8 million. Loans and grants received to date amount in total to some £48 million.

'Against this must be set some £8.2 million in payments by the UK to end 1974 under the steel levy £17.9 million in entry fee in respect of the coal and steel industries and in addition the UK has contributed some £46 million to the capital and resources of the EIB.'

Steel scrap

Mr. Peter Hardy (Rother Valley) asked if action would be taken to ensure that severe increases in the price of steel scrap do not take place in 1975; and if an adequate supply of scrap to the British steel industry could be guaranteed.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'The prices paid for ferrous scrap and the procurement of adequate supplies are commercial matters for which the steel industry is primarily responsible. The Government will of course continue to encourage the maximum recycling of ferrous waste and will keep the export/import situation under review.'

Machine tool industry

Mr. Maurice Edelman (Coventry North West) asked for information about the merchanting of foreign supplies by British machine tool makers.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'We are not convinced that we would be justified in imposing this additional requirement on machine tool makers. Merchanting of all kinds of goods, of both British and foreign origin, by manufacturers of machine tools in 1973, at £18.7 million was less than 7 per cent of their total sales by value. This compares with total imports of machine tools in 1973 valued at £67.6 million.'

Workers co-operatives

Mr. Tim Renton (Mid-Sussex) asked the Secretary of State for Industry: 'How many groups of employees are in discussion with him with the aim of

obtaining Government finance in order to set up workers' co-operatives?'

Mr. Heffer said: 'Offers of assistance in response to proposals to form workers co-operatives have been made to representatives of the workforce at the NVT factory at Meriden, those at the former IPD (Industrial) works at Kirkby, and those formerly employed at the Scottish Daily Express premises in Glasgow. Discussions are in train with workers representatives from Propytex in Hartlepool.

'The Department also has preliminary discussions from time to time with prospective promoters of small co-operatives.'

Norton Villiers Triumph

Mr. Hal Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch) asked the Secretary of State for Industry: 'By what statutory authority, and subject to what conditions, he has caused to be withheld ECGD guarantees and NRDC money from Norton Villiers Triumph?'

'ECGD guarantees are a matter for the Secretary of State for Trade,' said Mr. Benn. 'Earlier this year NRDC sought my approval under Section 4(1) (b) of the Development of Inventions Act 1967 for a proposal to assist Norton Villiers Triumph Ltd. in a programme of motor cycle research and development. I decided to defer a decision until the future of the Meriden factory had been clarified. Both the NRDC and NVT are now re-examining the proposals originally put forward to me.'

Questions about the future of the Triumph Norton Villiers works at Meriden were asked by Mr. Peter Hordern (Horsham and Crawley), Mr. John Stanley (Tonbridge and Malling), Mr. Norman Lamont (Kingston-upon-Thames) and Mrs. Renée Short (Wolverhampton North-East).

Mr. Benn replied: 'The conclusion of the negotiations between NVT and the proposed workers' co-operative at Meriden relating to the offer of assistance to the co-operative which I announced on 29 July was made dependent by NVT on the acquiesence of the workers at NVT Birmingham, which was not forthcoming. I am now considering fresh proposals submitted by NVT and the trade unions concerned. Meanwhile the offer to Meriden still stands and is acceptable to the workers at NVT Wolverhampton.'

Fisher Bendix plant

Mr. Nicholas Ridley (Cirencester and Tewkesbury) asked how much public money has been given to the Fisher Bendix plant near Liverpool

Mr. Heffer said: 'It is not customary to provide information about past assistance but exceptionally and with the consent of the parties concerned I can say that grants have totalled £0.48 million and loans, now repaid, have totalled £3.2 million. I am circulating further details in the Official Report. As already announced, a grant of up to £3.9 million has been offered to the workers' co-operative on a once for all basis.'

The passage for circulation in the Official Report is as follows:

The factory was built in 1960 by the Board of Trade. The first occupants were Fisher and Ludlow Ltd. to whom the following assistance was provided under the Local Employment Act:

a a loan of £1.8 million, now repaid, covering the cost of purchasing the factory;

b a loan of £600,000, now repaid, towards the cost of equipping the factory;

c a grant of £150,000 towards the initial expense of setting up in a development area.

A further Local Employment Act loan of £800,000, now repaid, was made in 1969 to Parkinson Cowan Ltd., the parent company of Fisher Bendix, who at that time owned the factory. Investment grants and regional development grants totalling some £190,000 have been paid to successive occupants of the factory.

A grant of up to £3.9 million has been offered to the workers' co-operative. A grant of £137,500 was paid to the Receiver towards losses incurred by him in operating the business as a going concern. The cost of the feasibility study by consultants was £10,500.

Ferranti

A statement on future Government assistance to Ferranti was asked for by Mr. Robin F. Cook (Edinburgh, Central).

Mr. Meacher said: 'We shall make a statement on the form of future Government assistance to Ferranti after the various possibilities have been discussed with the employees and the management of the company. We hope to begin such discussions shortly.'

Lancashire textile industry

'What are the prospects for the textile industry in Lancashire?' asked Mrs. Ann Taylor (Bolton, West).

Mr. Meacher said he recognised the industry's present difficulties in the current economic circumstances and added: 'The Government is considering very urgently the necessary steps to alleviate these problems.'

Aircraft industry

Mrs. Audrey Wise (Coventry South West) inquired about consultations with workers in the aircraft industry about problems facing the industry.

Mr. Benn answered: 'I have held a number of discussions on the HS 146 project with the CSEU and with delegations of union members led by honourable Members, and hope to hold tripartite discussions this week. I hope soon to begin consultations on our proposals for public ownership with interested parties, and I will continue to maintain close links with the unions to discuss other matters of mutual interest.' *(See alse page 627)*

Concorde

Information on the present orders for Concorde and the option position was asked for by Mr. Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury).

Mr. Meacher said: 'Nine firm orders have been placed for Concorde – five by British Airways and four by Air France. Iranair are negotiating with BAC to convert their earlier letter of intent to purchase two aircraft into a firm order. They have also expressed an interest in a third aircraft. There are no outstanding options involving the payment of a deposit. Discussions between the manufacturers and a number of airlines are continuing.'

Industrial development in Wales

Mr. Ioan L. Evans (Aberdare) asked what action has been taken since March 1974 to build advance factories in Wales; and what further action is proposed.

'We have announced 22 and the Development Commission have authorised 12,' said Mr. MacKenzie. 'In addition, 15 are under construction (or planned) from earlier programmes. Further programmes will be considered in due course.'

Mr. Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked about proposals to ensure that the Welsh economy gets full advantage of state investment in the manufacturing sector as envisaged in the proposals for the regeneration of industry in Great Britain.

'The Welsh economy will benefit from Planning Agreements which will promote investment, particularly in areas of high unemployment, and from the establishment of the Welsh Development Agency,' replied Mr. Heffer.

Proposed charity stamp

Mr. David Steel (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles) asked if a charity stamp to aid the financing of an international rescue service would be introduced.

Mr. MacKenzie said: 'This is a matter for the Post Office which has announced that an experimental charity surcharged stamp will be introduced in January 1975, the beneficiaries being chosen by independent trustees appointed by the National Council for Social Services. The Post Office tells me that no decision on further charity stamp issues will be made until the results of this experiment have been evaluated.'

EEC regulations

Mr. James Sillars (South Ayrshire) asked the Secretary of State for Industry and the Secretary of State for Trade for estimates of the number of EEC regulations now applicable in areas of British life for which their departments have responsibility.

'My Department has responsibility for 13 such EEC regulations,' said Mr. Benn.

Mr. Deakins said: 'I estimate that the total number of EEC regulations affecting the trade field, other than those which are the responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture, is of the order of 400. This total covers regulations adopted both before and after we joined the Community; although in legal terms all apply to this country, a substantial number of the former, and some of the latter are directed specifically at other Member States, and have no practical effect on British trade.'

Abbotsinch and Prestwick airports

Mrs. Margaret Bain (East Dunbartonshire) asked for a review of the relative roles of Abbotsinch and Prestwick airports.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'We have no immediate plans for such a review but under an agreement with the Glasgow Corporation the British Airports Authority will shortly be acquiring Abbotsinch Airport. The Authority already own and operate Prestwick Airport.'

Trade with South Africa and Namibia

Mr. Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked what steps have been taken to distinguish imports from, and exports to, Namibia from trade with South Africa.

Mr. Shore said: 'In the past, the import and export statistics have distinguished figures for each country, including Namibia and South Africa separately, according to the country on a consignment basis. In addition, from the beginning of 1974, import statistics have been compiled according to the country from which goods originated; while exports are now compiled according to country of destination. Figures of imports from each country, on the consignment basis, and of exports are published in the monthly Overseas Trade Statistics; figures of imports by country of origin are available from Customs Statistical Office.'

Mr. Neil Kinnock (Bedwellty) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would monitor and enforce the recommendations given to British firms operating in South Africa on the conduct of their relationships with black and coloured South African employees, and for the names of British firms operating in South Africa not currently complying with these recommendations.

Mr. Deakins said: 'Plans for implementing the Expenditure Committee's remaining recommendations will be announced shortly. Companies' replies to our initial approach last May in general displayed considerable concern for African employees.'

Mr. Kinnock also wanted to know the total value of British investment in South Africa in each of the last available 10 years; the financial value of visible exports to and imports from South Africa in each year since 1964 and for a list of markets of equal commercial standing with South Africa for British trade.

He was given the following estimates up to 1972 of United Kingdom direct investment, excluding oil, in South Africa and South West Africa. Portfolio, oil and miscellaneous investment is not analysed by individual countries. Estimates for 1973 will be published in next year's Business Monitor, M 4, Overseas Transactions.

Figures for trade with South Africa for 1964 to 1971 are published in tables 283 and 284 of the *Annual Abstract of Statistics 1973*; for 1972, in Volume I of the *Annual Statement of Overseas Trade in the United Kingdom*; and for 1973 in the December issue of the Overseas Trade Statistics. Exports and imports in January to October 1974 were £427.3 million fob and £402.1 million cif, respectively.

Mr. Deakins said that the value of our trade with South Africa and with other markets of comparable size can be ascertained from the published monthly Overseas Trade Statistics (imports: Table II, exports: Table V).

Licensed premises

Mr. Roger Stott (Westhoughton) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, would seek powers to prevent brewers placing restrictive convenants on licensed premises when they are sold.

Mr. Williams replied: 'The Brewer's Society has recommended to its members that in disposing of premises which have been licensed they should not, in general, impose any covenant which would prevent their use as licensed premises in the future.'

Bread prices

Mr. A. J. Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed) asked if adequate profit margins have been available to small bakers within permitted bread prices since the latest threshold payments.

'The Bread Prices Order provides a margin safeguard for bakers and other retailers of bread in respect of loaves bought in for retail sale,' said Mr. Maclennan. 'A supplementary payment on the bread subsidy is made to master bakers to cover their above average production costs. They have recently made representations that the current rate is insufficient. I am considering the evidence they have submitted.'

Uranium

Mr. Andrew Faulds (Warley East) asked if the Secretary of State for Energy would outline the progress of investigations to discover new sources of uranium for the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

Mr. Eadie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, said: 'The main requirement for uranium lies with the Electricity Generating Boards rather than with the UKAEA. The Board's needs into the early 1980s are covered by existing contracts. British Nuclear Fuels Ltd., as agents for the Boards, are seeking opportunities to place further long-term contracts for the delivery of material through the 1980s and beyond.'

UNITED KINGDOM DIRECT INVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTH WEST AFRICA (EXCLUDING OIL)

£ million

1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
34.0	33.1	44.5	34.7	46.6	42.8	72.2	53.1	22.3	73.2

Tuesday, 10 December

Proposed Central Scottish Airport

Lord James Douglas-Hamilton (Edinburgh West) asked for an investigation of the possibility of establishing a Central Scottish airport with a view to the situation which may exist in 15 to 30 years' time.

'I have no immediate plans for such an investigation,' answered Mr. Clinton Davis. 'The British Airports Authority will shortly be acquiring Glasgow Airport following which they will own and operate the three airports at Glasgow, Edinburgh and Prestwick in Central Scotland.'

Aircraft noise

Lord James Douglas-Hamilton asked if there are plans to make available to those living near airports grant for double glazing and noise insulation, where the incidence of noise is above a certain level; and if so when, and in what circumstances.

Mr. Clinton Davis told him that at airports designated under Section 29 of the Civil Aviation Act 1971 airport managements may, in accordance with the terms of Section 15 of the Airports Authority Act 1965 as amended, be required to finance schemes providing for grants to assist in the insulation of dwellings within a specified area against aircraft noise. 'Such schemes are already in operation at Heathrow and Gatwick,' he continued. 'At airports which have not been so designated, noise abatement measures, including arrangements for noise insulation where they are justified, are primarily matters for the airport authorities concerned. For example, noise insulation schemes have

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been introduced and are financed by the local authorities who own and operate the airports at Luton and Manchester. My Department maintains a close interest in the noise situation around airports, including those in Scotland operated by the British Airports Authority.'

Central England Airports Study

Mr. Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) inquired about the recommendations of the Civil Aviation Authority on the Central England Airports Study; and their possible publication.

'I expect to receive the recommendations of the Civil Aviation Authority on the Central England Airports Study early next year following which I shall consider the question of publication,' answered Mr. Clinton Davis.

Third London Airport

Mr. Stanley Newens (Harlow) asked about the expected increase in air traffic at Stansted Airport over the next five years as the result of the decision not to proceed with the development of the third London airport at Maplin.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'Maplin Airport would not have been available for about 10 years and it would not therefore have had any direct effect upon the level of traffic at Stansted Airport within the next five years.'

A Question on the possible increased use of Stansted Airport was asked by Mr. Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar).

Mr. Clinton Davis told him that, following the decision to abandon the Maplin Airport project, the Department of Trade invited comments from local authorities and other organisations about the review document and the way in which future London area traffic should be handled. The comments received which include those concerning Stansted Airport, are now being studied.

Consumption of energy by airlines

Mr. Toby Jessel (Twickenham) asked what action is being taken to encourage airlines to reduce their consumption of energy.

Mr. Clinton Davis said: 'With the substantial rise over the last 12 months in the price of aviation fuel, the airlines themselves are acurely aware of the need to minimise its use. In the international sphere, it is and will remain the Government's aim to work for the rationalisation of capacity, through agreements between Governments and airlines, in order to reduce the number of empty seats and lead to more efficient use of fuel.'

Concorde

Mr. Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury) asked for the latest estimate of cost for bringing the Concorde supersonic airliner into service; and by how much inflation has added to the cost during the past 12 calendar months.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'The cost to Britain and France of developing the Concorde aircraft up to the point at which it will enter airline service is now estimated to be £974 million. This represents an increase of £16 million due to inflation over the year from September 1973 to September 1974. These figures take no account of the cost of producing the first aircraft to enter service, of expenditure incurred by the airlines in preparation for Concorde services, or of development expenditure on the existing version of Concorde which will be necessary after entry into service.'

EPIRBs

Mr. Tom Arnold (Hazel Grove) referred to the Report of the Commissioner of Wrecks on the loss of the Hull trawler Gaul, *whether crews should still use portable transmitters in a disaster; or whether the use of a radio buoy which automatically floats off a sinking ship and emits a distress signal, otherwise known as an EPIRB (Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon) would be recommended.*

'For most emergencies at sea a portable radio is a more effective means of obtaining assistance than an Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon,' said Mr. Clinton Davis. 'However, as I informed the House on 18 November (*Trade and Industry*, 28 November, page 448) I am at present examining the need to prescribe EPIRBs as an addition to the portable radios.'

Footwear industry

Mr. Ted Fletcher (Darlington) spoke of possible large-scale redundancies in the footwear industry, and asked for a statement on the control of shoe imports and the reduction of quotas from their present levels.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'The case made by the British Footwear Manufacturers' Association is being examined as a matter of urgency by my Department and the Department of Industry. I hope it will be possible to reach a decision on it very shortly.'

Industrial development in West Yorkshire

Mr. Albert Roberts (Normanton) asked if further consideration would be given to the building of factories in the West Yorkshire intermediate area, in view of the problems raised by the number of pit closures in the area.

Mr. MacKenzie answered: 'Construction work on advance factories at Hemsworth and Normanton is due to begin this month and next spring respectively. I will keep the further needs of the area under close review.'

Wednesday, 11 December

Consumer Protection Advisory Committee Report

Mrs. Sally Oppenheim (Gloucester) asked what final date had been set for consultation on the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee Report published on 2 December 1974; and when regulations would be made.

Mr. Williams replied: 'The report was laid before Parliament on 2 December and published on 3 December 1974. I hope that the consultations can be completed in the New Year so that an order under Section 22 of the Fair Trading Act can be presented to Parliament as soon as possible.'

Mrs. Oppenheim also asked for a list of the references made by the Director General of Fair Trading under the Fair Trading Act to the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee.

Mr. Williams replied: 'The Director General made a reference to the Committee on 24 April about the purported exclusion of the inalienable rights of consumers and failure to explain the existence of those rights. On 16 May 1974 the Director General made a reference to the Committee about prepayment in mail order transactions and in shops.'

Origin marking

Mr. Mike Noble (Rossendale) asked if the mark of origin on all items of clothing and footwear would be reintroduced.

Mr. Williams said: 'The Trade Descriptions Act 1972 already requires origin marking for all imported goods to which a United Kingdom name or mark is applied. This should prevent consumers from being misled

Do you use statistics?

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) prepares a wide range of reliable and detailed figures on the United Kingdom. It is usually worth checking to see if what you want is available from them. You can see many Government statistical publications at your local public library, buy them from HMSO or refer to the comprehensive collection held at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4N 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368).

A free pamphlet, *Government Statistics – a brief guide to sources*, gives up-to-date contact points in Departments for further information. You can obtain copies from regional offices of the Department of Industry or by writing to the Central Statistical Office Press and Information Service, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.

in many cases where there might otherwise be doubt. It is also an offence under the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 to give a false or misleading indication of the place of manufacture of goods.'

Meat prices

Mr. Max Madden (Sowerby) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection has received the report from her officials on the West Country farmer selling meat cheaply direct to consumers.

Mr. Williams answered: 'The farmer in question has been visited in the course of the Price Commission's in-depth study of meat prices and margins. The information obtained is confidential to the Commission but they will of course take it fully into account in reaching their conclusions.'

Food distribution

Mr. Madden (Sowerby) inquired about plans to investigate the food distribution system including profit margins.

'The Price Commission are already responsible for controlling gross and net margins in the distribution system,' said Mr. Williams. 'They have been asked to keep the price of fresh foods under continuous review. As part of their work the Commission are carrying out a number of detailed studies into particular sectors of the fresh food trade.'

Packaging

Mr. Patrick Cormack (South West Staffordshire) asked what studies have been undertaken into the contribution made on inflation by superfluous packaging.

'I am concerned that consumers should not pay unnecessarily for packaging and I am considering how best I can ensure this,' said Mr. Maclennan. 'The Government has of course drawn attention to the wider aspects of the packaging and waste problem in its Green Paper "War on Waste" and these will be looked at by the Waste Management Advisory Council.'

Mr. Peter Snape (West Bromwich East) asked if action would be proposed in the Council of Ministers designed to help consumers following the statement by the Common Market Farm Commissioner that paper alone can add between 20 per cent and 35 per cent to the cost of packaged food.

'I have no plans at present to raise this issue in the Council of Ministers but I am keeping the cost of packaged food under constant review,' said Mr. Maclennan.

Industrial Development Advisory Unit

Mr. Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) inquired about the number of persons employed in the Engineering Development Unit of the Department of Industry.

Mr. Meacher said: 'There are 37 full time staff in the Industrial Development Advisory Unit.'

Industrial development in London boroughs

Mr. Guy Barnett (Greenwich) asked about the number of applications for industrial development certificates received in 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 and during 1974 from firms wishing to establish factories or extend existing undertakings in the London boroughs of Bexley, Greenwich, Southwark and Lewisham, respectively; how many of these applications resulted in the granting of certificates; and how many were refused.

'IDC statistics are compiled for employment exchange areas (EEAs),' said Mr. Heffer. 'The information available is as follows:'

	Year	Approvals	Refusals
Bermondsey, Borough	1970	9	Nil
and Camberwell EEAs	1971	9	1
approximating to the	1972	7	1
London Borough of	1973	1	Nil
Southwark	Jan.-Oct. 1974	1	Nil
Deptford and Lewisham	1970	8	Nil
EEAs approximating to	1971	2	Nil
the London Borough of	1972	8	Nil
Lewisham	1973	3	Nil
	Jan.-Oct. 1974	7	Nil
Woolwich EEA	1970	3	Nil
approximating to the	1971	3	Nil
London Borough of	1972	1	Nil
Greenwich	1973	8	Nil
	Jan.-Oct. 1974	2	Nil
Bexley, Erith and Sidcup	1970	29	1
EEAs approximating to	1971	23	Nil
the London Borough of	1972	15	1
Bexley	1973	11	Nil
	Jan.-Oct. 1974	13	Nil

Note:
The exemption limit below which IDCs are not required for development in London and the South East was raised in December 1970 from 3,000 sq. ft. to 5,000 sq. ft. and in July 1972 to 10,000 sq. ft. The limit was lowered to 5,000 sq. ft. on 1 September 1974.

Foreign investment in UK enterprises

Mr. Cant (Stoke-on-Trent Central) asked the Secretary of State for Industry to publish guidelines in respect of the future acquisition, in part or whole, of UK industrial, commercial and financial undertakings by Arab Governments relating to requirements in connection with the absence of secrecy, intentions in respect of policy control, limitations of voting rights and the future resale of the stake in the undertaking.

Mr. Benn answered: 'Investment by non-residents in UK enterprises requires Exchange Control permission. In dealing with applications all relevant factors are taken into consideration.'

Shipbuilding and ship repairs

Questions on UK Government grants, aid, tax concessions or other financial assistance available to British shipowners having ships repaired in UK shiprepair yards and foreign shiprepair yards and to British shipowners having ships built in UK shipyards and in foreign shipyards were asked by Mr. John Evans (Newton).

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'UK shipowners building in UK yards are eligible for Government guaranteed credit of up to 70 per cent of a ship's cost repayable over seven years at 7½ per cent interest. UK shipowners are entitled to free depreciation on new ships whether they are built in this country or overseas. No other form of UK Government assistance is available to UK shipowners.'

Thursday, 12 December

Concorde

Mr. Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury) asked when Concorde was expected to go into service with British Airways; and whether it will go into operation on the same day with Air France or before or after that date.

Mr. Clinton Davis said: 'British Airways plan to introduce scheduled Concorde services in the spring of 1976, or sooner if possible. I understand that Air France have similar plans.'

Shipbuilding and ship repairs

Mr. Evans asked what host Government grants, aids, tax concessions or other financial assistance are available to British shipowners having ships built in shipyards other than in the UK, and what UK Government grants, aid, tax concessions or other financial assistance are available to foreign shipowners having ships built in UK shipyards.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at April 1, 1974, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown.

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HMSO BOOKS

Parliament continued

Mr. Deakins said: 'Foreign shipowners having ships built in UK shipyards are eligible for ECGD-backed export credit, within the framework of an OECD Agreement. Credit is available for up to 70 per cent of a ship's cost, and payable over seven years at 7½ per cent interest. British shipowners having ships built in foreign shipyards will, in general, enjoy similar terms from host Governments.'

Mr. Evans asked similar Questions concerning shipowners having ships repaired.

Mr. Deakins said: 'Foreign shipowners having ships repaired in UK shipyards are eligible for ECGD-backed export credit of up to five years at 7 per cent interest. Similar facilities are, in general, available to British shipowners having ships repaired in foreign yards.'

Trade with EEC

Mr. Neil Marten (Banbury) asked what percentage of the UK's total non-oil deficit is now attributable to the EEC on a balance of payments basis; and, on the same basis, what percentage of our total trade in non-oil goods is with the EEC.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'For the first nine months of 1974, 96 per cent and 35 per cent respectively; using the crude trade balances the percentages are 63 and 35 respectively.'

Noise certification of aircraft

Mr. Tom Normanton (Cheadle) inquired about plans for the introduction of noise certification of aircraft, both those coming into service and those which are still in service; and, if so, whether it is intended to introduce such a procedure at an early date.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'The United Kingdom Air Navigation (Noise Certification) Order 1970, as amended, already requires new types of subsonic jet aircraft using our airports, such as the Lockheed Tri-Star, the DC10, the A300B and later types of Boeing 747, to have a noise certificate and to conform to noise standards laid down in the Order. Furthermore, the regulations were amended in July this year so that new production of older types of jet aircraft will, after 1 January 1976, also be required to have a noise certificate. Older types of jet aircraft now in service are at present exempt, but, following consultations with manufacturers and operators earlier this year, my Department is now examining the extent to which these aircraft can also be brought to comply with noise certification regulations. There are important international implications and complex questions of cost and timing and I am not yet able to say what the outcome will be, but a conclusion will be reached as soon as possible.'

Industrial Development Advisory Unit

Mr. Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked how many advisers, other than full-time staff, are attached to the Engineering Development Unit.

Mr. Benn said: 'There are no part-time advisers attached to the Industrial Development Advisory Unit. Of the 37 staff in the Unit, 11 are on secondment from outside the Civil Service.'

Industry Act 1972

Mr. Peter Viggers (Gosport) asked for a list of the company shares or stock acquired under the Industry Act 1972 stating the progress made in disposing of such shares or stock in accordance with Section 7(5) of the said Act.

Mr. Benn answered: 'The following company shares and stock are currently held having been acquired under the provisions of the Industry Act 1972:

Section 7		
Appledore Shipbuilders Ltd.	150,000	£1 Ordinary Shares
Govan Shipbuilders Ltd.	5,000,000	£1 Ordinary Shares
North East Coast Ship-repairers Ltd.	1,800,000	£1 Ordinary Shares
Sunderland Shipbuilders Ltd.	1,312,500	6% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each
	2,750,000	Ordinary Stock in units of £1
Section 8		
KTM Machine Tools (Holdings) Ltd.	336,564	£1 Ordinary Shares
	950,000	Redeemable Convertible A Preference Shares of £1
	2,700,000	Redeemable B Preference Shares of £1
Norton Villiers Triumph Ltd.	3,500,000	Redeemable Preference A Shares of £1
	1,372,000	Convertible Preference B Shares of £1

'I have not considered, nor do I now consider, it appropriate to exercise the discretion open to me under Section 7(5) and 8(4) to dispose of these holdings.'

British Leyland

Mr. Michael Shersby (Hillingdon, Uxbridge) asked the Secretary of State for Industry, if, when he submits to Parliament his proposals for a measure of public ownership of British Leyland, he will also indicate whether he intends to acquire shares or stocks in the company; and, if so, when he expects to dispose of any such shares or stock in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(5) of the Industry Act 1972.

'The form of any holding in British Leyland and the period of its retention will be decided in the light of advice from the advisory team led by Sir Don Ryder,' said Mr. Benn.

Merchant shipping

Mr. Geoffrey Dodsworth (South West Hertfordshire) asked what proportion of tonnage of merchant ships over 100 gross registered tons in size which were being constructed in the UK, in the world, and in the major shipbuilding countries (Japan, Spain, Sweden, West Germany and France), was destined for registration in their respective countries of construction in September 1968 and September 1974; and for figures for the UK for the September of 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

Mr. Meacher gave the following information:

	September 1968 %	September 1974 %
United Kingdom	62	69
Japan	38	14
Spain	82	56
Sweden	11	30
West Germany	22	21
France	76	57
World	49	36

'The corresponding UK figures for the intervening years are 75 per cent, 79 per cent, 77 per cent, 79 per cent and 85 per cent repectively. The above percentages have been calculated from information in the Merchant Shipbuilding Returns of Lloyds Register of Shipping, copies of which are held in the Library of the House.'

Maximum retail price for petrol

Mr. John Osborn (Sheffield, Hallam) asked what discussions had been held with the Motor Agents' Association and other associations representing motor traders who sell petrol, about the abolition of a maximum retail price for petrol.

Mr. MacKenzie answered: 'The Motor Agents' Association and the Petroleum Retailers' Association have made representations to officials of both my Departmnet and the Department of Energy about the effect of the Motor Fuel (Maximum Retail Prices) Order 1973 on their members' businesses and their view that continuation of the Order in force is not justified in present circumstances. Any decision to rescind the Order would be for my Rt. Hon. Friend, the Secretary of State for Energy, to take in consultation with other interested Departments including my own.'

Incentives for industry

Mr. Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) wanted to know if a booklet could be published setting out in simple terms the grants, tax allowances, depreciation allowances and other incentives for investment in industrial equipment and machinery, including sample calculations on the working of these incentives, and distributed widely throughout industry and especially to small firms.

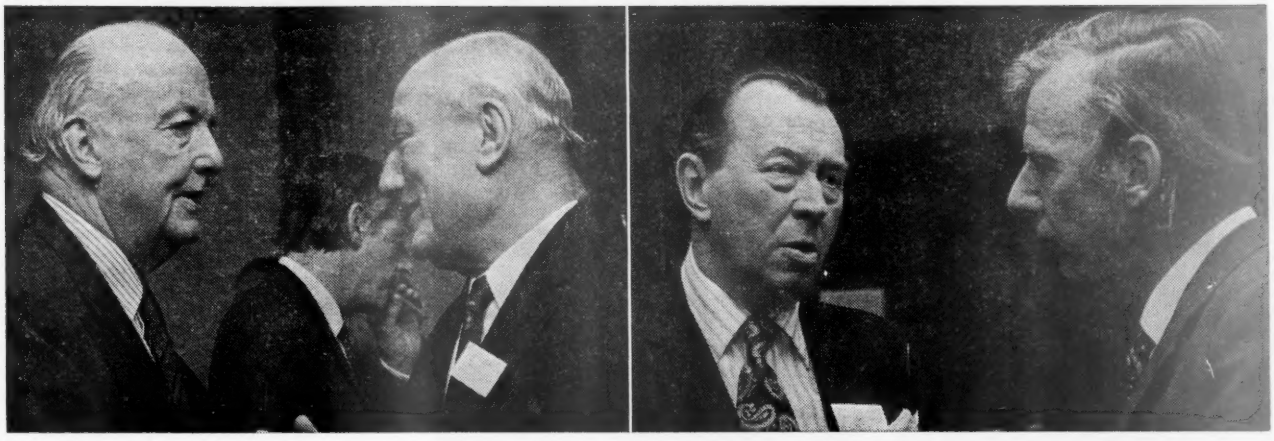
Mr. MacKenzie replied: 'Booklets on these topics are already published by the Department of Industry and the Board of Inland Revenue. They are widely available in offices of the Department of Industry and tax offices respectively.'

Jessel Securities shareholding

Mr. John Stanley (Tonbridge and Malling) asked the Secretary of State for Industry, for an assurance that he will not take any steps to give the British Steel Corporation a preferential position over publicly quoted companies in acquiring the shareholding of Jessel Securities Ltd. in Johnson and Firth Brown.

Mr. Benn said: 'The sale of shares in Johnson and Firth Brown is a matter for negotiation between the vendors and prospective purchasers. Purchase of a large shareholding might fall to be considered both under the Treaty of Paris and the Merger provisions of the Fair Trading Act. The British Steel Corporation is required additionally to seek my prior consent under Section 2(2) of the Iron and Steel Act 1967. As I indicated in my replies to questions on 9 December we are considering this shareholding in this part of the British steel industry in conjunction with the people most directly concerned.'

BOTB News



Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, and Eric Deakins, his Parliamentary Under-Secretary, joined the British Overseas Trade Board and leaders of its 16 areas advisory groups at a meeting followed by a reception at 1 Victoria Street last week. The photographs show (from the left) Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the BOTB, with J. H. Hamm, chairman of the Hong Kong Trade Advisory Group, and Lord Nelson of Stafford, chairman of the Sino-British Trade Council, with Peter Shore.

Lord Kearton to be chairman of the East European Trade Council

Lord Kearton, chairman of Courtaulds Ltd., has accepted an invitation from Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade and President of the British Overseas Trade Board, to become chairman of the East European Trade Council from 1 January.

Lord Kearton takes the place of Sir John Stevens, who died in office.

'Israel still a good market for capital goods'

Despite drastic cuts imposed by the Israel Government on consumer spending, investment in Israeli industry was not likely to slow down said the Hon. Michael D. Sieff, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Group for Israel, at a recent meeting. Quite apart from the continuing defence requirements, local industry would have to re-equip in order to be competitive in world markets. Up to now all their production could be sold on the home market, but this would no longer be the case.

British industry had so far done quite well in Israel and exports this year were likely to exceed £200 million. At present Israel was Britain's 20th largest customer. Some companies might be deterred from looking at opportunities in Israel because they thought, mistakenly, that trading with Israel would prevent them from doing business with Arab countries. The Arab boycott did not try to prevent normal commercial transactions with Israel.

The British Overseas Trade Board is sponsoring a British Pavilion at 'Technology '75', an international trade fair which will take place in Tel Aviv from 20-27 May 1975. This will provide an opportunity for firms in the engineering field and producers of capital goods generally to explore the market.

Applications for space in the British Pavilion must reach the Fairs and Promotion Branch, British Overseas Trade Board, by 20 December.

BOTB helps gain overseas contracts worth £250 million

British firms assisted by the Overseas Projects Group of the British Overseas Trade Board have won contracts for large projects abroad worth £250 million since the beginning of 1973. In a report made to the Board last week the Advisory Panel of OPG estimated that every £1 the Group cost public funds contributed towards British exports worth £400.

The Group's assistance to industry includes the co-ordination of support from various official agencies and, subject to prior agreement, a contribution towards the pre-contractual expenses of firms or consortia pursuing major projects overseas. It is currently helping industry in about 100 projects.

Inquiries should be addressed to Overseas Projects Group, British Overseas Trade Board, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-215 5696).

Catalogues of Government Publications

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Exhibitions and Fairs

At last month's Electronica Exhibition in Munich, Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, examines a scrambler telephone device on the EMI stand. On Mr. Deakins' right is D. Ainsworth, sales manager, EMI sound division, while Bob Bull, sales manager for Precision Electronic Terminations Ltd. (EMI), is on his left. Watching, extreme right, is Norman Statham, Minister Economic, British Embassy, Bonn.

Electronic components show lightens the current gloom

From N. U. Rothnie, Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate - General, Munich: The Sixth International Exhibition for Electronics Components and Production Facilities opened its doors in an atmosphere of anxiety, pessimism and general gloom. Seven days and a record 73,000 visitors later the picture had changed completely and the only worry facing most of the 957 exhibitors was how the potential business achieved could be fitted into forward production planning.

The answer to the question as to whether the gloom was justified and the euphoria at the end of the fair was merely wishful thinking probably lies somewhere between the two extremes. It is fair, however, to assume that the considerable boost in confidence given to the international electronics industry by Electronica 74 will provide for a resumption of steady if not startling growth from the middle of 1975.

The entertainment sector – taking, as it does, over 40 per cent of all electronic component output – has, as in the past, been the main cause of trading downturn in the industry and it will continue to be the factor inhibiting any tendency in the future to explosive boom conditions. Unlike 1970-71, however, there are still at this time solid growth areas in the communications and data technology fields which will at least offset to some degree the business slack in the entertainments field.

Despite the world wide energy situation with all its implications for domestic as well as industrial budgets, household and vehicle electronics will continue to show a high rate of growth and there also seems little doubt that electronics is about to revolutionalise the watch industry in much the same way as it has the pocket calculator business.

Despite or perhaps urged on by the prevailing economic uncertainty in the UK, over 170 British firms were represented at Electronica 74. Fifty-eight of these firms on two joint venture stands, sponsored by the Electronics Components Board in conjunction with BOTB, provided once again the largest single official participation at the fair and results more than justified the time, effort and hard cash involved in the mounting of such a large scale venture.

As always, the success or failure of a specialised technical trade exhibition is judged by the quality of visitor and of the inquiries received and no one necessarily expects to take firm orders. This year's event, however, proved to be an exception, since a quick survey of the joint venture stands at the end of the week showed firm orders approaching the £1 million mark and potential business seven or eight times that figure, even allowing for the natural reluctance of firms to count their chickens before they hatched into orders.

As already reported in *Trade and Industry*, 28 November, Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, attended the opening of the fair and afterwards visited all the exhibitors on the joint venture stands. Further official encouragement was provided by a visit by Sir Nicholas Henderson, KCMG, Ambassador to the Federal Republic.

After touring the stands, the Ambassador presided at a press conference organised by the Electronics Components Board, the members of which emphasised to the local and international press that the UK electronics industry was convinced of the long-term benefits inherent in the membership of the EEC and that our technology could in most areas be measured favourably with that of any other country. These comments, together with the success achieved by the British firms at Electronica, were given wide press coverage within the over-all reporting on the exhibition and serve to underline that the British electronics industry is an accepted as well as respected part of the international electronics scene.

The Electronica exhibition in Munich is now in danger of suffering from its own success in that many respected voices in international electronics believe that it has become too large and unwieldy. The organisers are aware of this problem and considerable discussion has taken place behind the scenes regarding the possibility of establishing a separate event to cater for production and testing equipment.

As a result, a new event covering production methods, testing and calibration, quality control and manufacturing procedures, will be held in the autumn of 1975 under the title 'Productronica'. The emphasis will be on the small and medium batch production of hybrid micro-electronic devices and it is planned that the event should alternate with the Electronica exhibition every two years.

It is understood that this venture has the support of various international trade bodies and it may or may not prove to be the solution to providing a more sharply defined Electronica exhibition which, in any event, is already scheduled to take place again in Munich, 24-30 November 1976.

Belgrade book fair bespeaks volumes

From B. P. Baldwin, Third Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Belgrade: The 19th International Book Fair was held in Belgrade, 28 October-3 November. Despite a generally gloomy outlook for the economy as a whole, the fair proved to be the biggest yet, displaying 100,000 titles from 130 Yugoslav publishers and over 2,000 foreign publishers.

Apart from individual publishers' stands, there were national stands from Argentina, USSR, USA, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Turkey and Great Britain.

The British Council stand, as usual with an impressive display of books selected by the Book Development Council, was this year supported by a BOTB-supported group of four British publishers, Longmans-Penguin, Colletts, Pergamon Press and Collins-Pan-Fontana.

English is now established as the principal foreign language taught at Yugoslav schools and this, together with the great use made of British technical literature in such fields as medicine and engineering, has promoted a growing demand for English books.

The British contingent were more than satisfied with the results of this year's fair. It has been thought for some time that the potential of the Yugoslav market for English books has not been fully realised and sales made and orders taken at this year's fair were so significantly up on previous events that a breakthrough, it is to be hoped, has been made this year.

Chicago graphic arts exposition draws crowds

From Maurice Sullivan, Commercial Department, British Consulate-General, Chicago: Graphic Arts Exposition: Print 74: Chicago, 16-25 November: The concensus of visitors to this event came over loud and clear. 'An excellent show: the best held in North America.' There is no doubt it marked a huge step forward in what was already America's premier graphic arts show with a significant increase in attendance over Print 68, also held in Chicago, when some 45,000 attended, as opposed to 70,000 now. The venue of the show was the vast McCormick Place on the edge of Lake Michigan.

Not only are the numbers up but the quality of the persons visiting was reflected in encouraging reports of heavy purchasing of machinery. The contingent in the UK joint venture shared in this to an extent that has surprised and delighted those who took the crucial decision to make the long trip to Chicago.

It is now most important to turn the hundreds of strong inquiries into orders and in some cases to finalise arrangements with distributors. With 60 per cent of the United States print market lying between Chicago and New York, these are the areas to concentrate upon. And the exhibition has clearly shown the enormous potential market for British machinery and equipment.

The 26 British firms taking part as exhibitors at the show were sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board and the British Printing Machinery Association. They were unanimous in their surprise at the volume and quality of the visitor to the event and they were very pleased to have made the effort to be there. A visit to the British stands was made by Consul-General, Chicago, Ralph Daniell (*on left of picture being shown a vacuum cylinder by Precision Printing Equipment group marketing director J. B. Wilson*).

On a technical front, the outstanding feature of the show has been the growth of UV drying equipment on many of the world's leading press manufacturers' machines. The speed of drying that results and the quality of the print finish must mean that this will soon become a standard feature on all the new offset presses. The Beasley French UV dryer, incorporated in the Crabtree Vickers Falcon press on display, has been voted by many as the neatest and most unobtrusive ancillary at the show. The absence of shutters, normally associated with UV dryers, promises reduced maintenance costs and enables the unit to be installed in a wide variety of presses without major modification. It is most encouraging to note that Britain is at the forefront of this new drying technique.

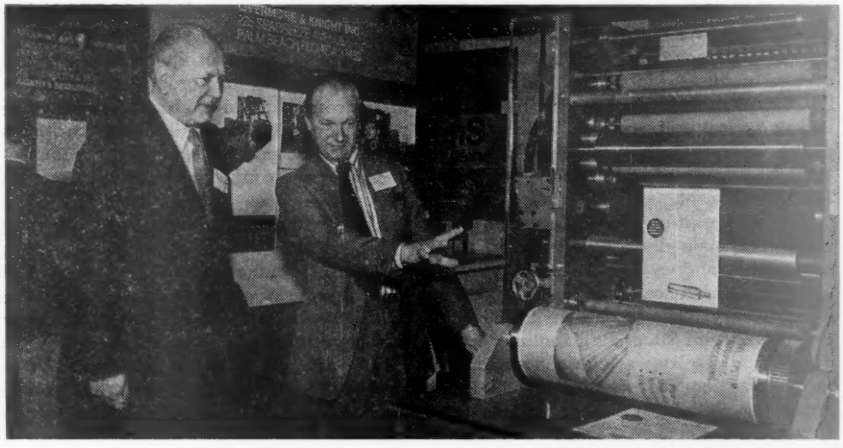
The vacuum cylinders on the stand of Precision Printing Equipment and the automatic Rotogravure Proof Press of George Moulton Ltd. created a good deal of interest from some of the leading printers of the United States.

Graphic Arts Equipment with its unique roller cleaning equipment – new to the market – and the rule-up tables of Cornerstone also attracted much attention. This is not to say that other British exhibitors did not make an impact; they did and they received many valuable inquiries which will in all certainty lead to good business. It is interesting to note that most of our exhibitors were of the opinion that better results could be achieved by having their own branch offices or manufacturing capacity in the United States – a view with which it is hard to disagree.

It is a point of interest that Print 74, unlike the major European international printing machinery exhibitions, has none of the really big presses on show. Instead, we have seen the growth of pre-press electronic composition demonstrated by a plethora of optical character recognition machines, photo-typesetters, free-standing and integral computers, visual editing terminals and word processing machines. This show says quite positively and firmly that the United States of America is now more firmly than ever committed to offset lithography which, by allowing new means of text composition, sees the end of hot metal systems

The show itself was well organised. The two levels of exhibits are effective, although the Blue or lower level was rather crowded. The Gold level, where the British joint venture group was located, was excellent from all points of view. There is little doubt that some of the United Kingdom equipment manufacturers that might have been at the show will be sorry they did not attend when they talk with their colleagues who made the effort.

Commercially, it should be reported that United Kingdom inflation is starting to increase costs to such an extent that they are floating up against a price barrier. The problem can be exacerbated by the addition of agency or distribution percentages and this seems to be something to be watched closely since the market is here and it is a big one.



Buyers examine samples on one of the British joint venture stands in the menswear section of the International Textiles for Clothing Exhibition, Interstoff, held in Frankfurt last month.

British participation looms large at Sydney engineering exhibition

From British Consulate-General, Sydney: Thirty-five exhibitors under British Overseas Trade Board joint venture sponsorship successfully participated in the International Engineering Exhibition in Sydney. The joint venture group, made up of members of the Engineering Industries Association (22), the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry (9) and the Association of Hydraulic Equipment Manufacturers (4), rated AIEE 74 the most successful Australian exhibition in their experience and declared enthusiastically their interest in the next event scheduled for Melbourne in August 1975.

Australian Engineering Exhibitions are promoted by Thomson Exhibition Promotions Pty. Ltd., the exhibitions subsidiary of the Thomson Publishing Group. No other specialised trade event in Australia has comparable scope to this series of exhibitions. International displays have contributed to their growth over the years and about 50 per cent of the space this year was occupied by overseas national exhibits. All told AIEE 74, 23-28 September, occupied eight halls of the Royal Agricultural Society's Sydney Showground complex and over 200,000 sq. ft. of exhibition space, of which our joint venture took 12½ per cent.

The joint venture was divided into three areas. The main display, with the information stand and a substantial display of engineering technical publications mounted by the British Council, was in the General Engineering and Materials Handling Section. The second display was of a coherent group in the Machine Tools Section and the third group was located in the Hydraulic and Pneumatic Equipment Section. Outside the joint venture stands, there was a good deal of British equipment independently displayed which probably brought the total British space occupancy to over 25 per cent.

The Machine Tool Section of the joint venture probably made the strongest impression of the group. Wards, Jones and Shipman, Adcock Shipley, Elliott and Russell Autofeed together made up a prestige operational display yielding sales of their machines during the show. Engis received orders for high precision lapping machines and was able to announce a further contract from New Zealand. Samuel Osborn's display of WDS tooling aids attracted much attention and many serious inquiries.

The General Engineering and Materials Handling Section had successes to report. Petbow set the scene by an early announcement of a $1 million contract from an Australian Housing Authority and later sold exhibited products valued at $26,000. Payne Products sold all its exhibited products and Guysons received firm orders for three of its blast cleaning machines. Ideal Standard also received some business. All other participants in this section praised the quality of inquiries and expressed confidence in orders eventuating.

The Hydraulic and Pneumatic Equipment group was sited in one of the minor positions and perhaps suffered on that account. The general sense of comment from participants in this section was that business was quiet but inquiries received were mostly serious. UCC's new range, however, introduced at this exhibition, attracted much attention and Key Pneumatics reported particularly keen interest.

West Berlin promotes 1975 programme

Directly or through agents, several British companies will participate in the International Green Week – West Berlin's important agricultural and foodstuffs exhibition – to be held from 24 January to 2 February.

This event was one of those listed as internationally most significant in the city's trade fair calendar at a press conference last week. The conference was arranged by the Federal Republic's Chamber of Industry and Commerce in London for the Berlin Fairs and Exhibitions and Congress Authority (AMK: Ausstellungs-Messe-Kongress).

Among other exhibitions singled out for special mention was the International Tourism Exchange, designed to improve contacts within the world's tourism industry, which will take place next year 1-9 March: the United Kingdom is to be represented by the British Tourist Authority, British Airways and British Railways.

Partners for Progress, a survey of the European import trade of goods from Asia, Africa and America, is set for 25-29 September.

This will run simultaneously with the International Consulting Forum which will explore possibilities of industrial co-operation with developing countries. A specialised trade fair for food services and catering, Multiserva, is to be held in May.

Dr. Manfred Busche, general manager, AMK Berlin, who came to London to host the press conference and luncheon that followed, told guests 'Berlin is one of the leading exhibition and fair sites of the Federal Republic of Germany today and holds 10th place on the international congress scene. A new congress centre has been under construction in the close vicinity of the fairgrounds since last year, as the Congress Hall, built in 1957, will, because of its limited capacity, soon be unable to meet international demand.'

The fairgrounds, he said, include 24 ground level exhibition halls, covering an area of some 90,000 sq. m. The open air grounds provide another 40,000 sq. m. of space. On this area, 20-25 events, some of them of international importance, are presented each year.

'Berlin can easily be reached, owing to its central location between East and West, by air,' stated Dr. Busche. 'Following the Four Power Agreement, signed in 1971, access to Berlin by car is guaranteed. In Berlin, the visitor has the choice of well over 15,000 hotel beds, excellent restaurants, a multitude of cultural events and a huge selection of recreational facilities.'

As well as being responsible for the organisation and management of exhibitions, fairs and congresses held in West Berlin, said Dr. Busche, AMK is responsible for the official overseas participation of the Federal Republic in such events in Britain and other nations.

Export Business

Metering equipment for Iraq soft drinks

Industrial metering equipment manufactured by Neptune Measurement Ltd. of Dobcross, near Oldham, has been chosen for installation in six soft drinks bottling lines to be built in Iraq.

The complete lines will be supplied and built by the main suppliers, Geo. J. Meyer Ltd. of London, for the state-owned General Company for Soft Drinks in its factories at Hilla, Basrah, Kut and Nasiryah. The Basrah plant will have three new bottling lines and the other factories one each.

Every line will be able to handle 300 bottles a minute, capacities ranging from 200-250 c.c. contents, and will incorporate one meter delivering precise quantities of water in batches for addition to base flavoured sugared syrup before the mixing and bottling processes. As well as ensuring the consistency of the mix, the meters will also perform the important function of water control.

Each of the six sets of metering equipment will comprise a 1 in. Neptune Green Seal industrial meter fitted with a direct reading single trip model 432 register connected by a linkage to an auto-stop valve. When the gallonage pre-set on the register has passed through, the register automatically trips this valve which closes and shuts off the flow.

Romania garment factories have their work cut out

In its first major direct deal with Eastern Europe, Samco-Strong Ltd., Bristol, has sold five Series 70 hydraulic die-cutting presses to Romania. The order, which includes cutting dies, is worth a total of £40,000.

The presses have been installed in five clothing factories, manufacturing dresses, trousers, skirts and foundation garments. The Romanians decided to adopt die-cutting for their clothing industry because of the increased productivity and reduced operator skill which die-cutting makes possible, compared with traditional cutting methods.

The order was negotiated with Romsit, the Romanian Foreign Trade Organisation, by Samco-Strong's overseas executive, Gordon Widdowson, who is currently finalising orders for similar equipment with several other Eastern European countries.

More outside broadcast vehicles for Australia's colour service

In completing the last of three outside broadcast vehicles for the Australian Broadcast Commission, employees at Pye TVT Ltd. have set a record for the time taken to install and test all the equipment. By almost continuous 24-hour working a 12-week job was completed in four.

When Australia produces its first full colour transmission on 1 March next year, ABC will have a complement of seven OB vehicles. Of these, three have been supplied by Pye TVT: the first, supplied last year, is now operational in Melbourne and has been providing valuable training experience; the remaining two will be used in the Sydney/Canberra area.

The three vans, when fully equipped, are valued at approximately £1 million.

The design of the vans called for a high degree of operational flexibility, Pye reports. This resulted in a large production control area within the vans (*picture above*) so they can be used in a command role when working with other OB units to produce programmes requiring many cameras.

The use of camera control areas of the three vehicles is also flexible. Each of the vans will be equipped with four of the latest LDK5 colour cameras but extra monitoring and mixing facilities, as well as camera controls, have been provided so that the basic four-camera van can be readily converted to operate six colour cameras. The capability and range of equipment carried aboard these OB vehicles makes them better equipped than many television studios.

Special attention has been paid to air flow and temperature control. The vans will have to operate in some of the hottest ambient temperatures in the world. To deflect direct sunlight they are fitted with a double skin roof and, by movement of air between the two roof areas, the shell of the vehicles is cooled.

Sulphuric acid plant uprated in Uruguay

The Sim-Chem division of Simon-Carves Ltd., Stockport, has been awarded a contract for the design and supply of equipment to up-rate the sulphuric acid plant belonging to Compania Quimica of Uruguay.

Simon-Carves, a Simon Engineering company, supplied the original plant in Montevideo 12 years ago to produce 16,500 tonnes per annum of sulphuric acid for fertiliser production. The present expansion is planned for completion in mid-1976 and will increase output to 25,000 tonnes per annum.

Trade Information

United States: foreign investment studies

The Foreign Investment Study Act 1974, signed by the President at the end of October, authorises the Departments of Commerce and the Treasury to undertake comprehensive studies of foreign direct and portfolio investment in the United States. Under the authority provided by the Bill they will :

conduct surveys of all foreign and portfolio investment in the US,

analyse the effects of foreign investments on the US economy,

review existing US reporting requirements that apply to foreign investors,

make recommendations on how to keep information and statistics on foreign investment up to date.

The surveys will be conducted early in 1975 and will be based on data covering 1974. Further details are available from CRE 2(1b), Room 423, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-215 5397).

Even the subject of exporting has its lighter moments . . . Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade (right), is seen with Nicolas Williams, managing director of Burmah Oil Co. Mr. Deakins was visiting the Burmah Oil group headquarters at Swindon. In the last financial year the group exported £37 million worth of goods from its wide range of products, including motor parts, and industrial and engineering equipment. Petrocarbon Developments, a member of the group, this year won the Queen's Award to Industry for export achievement.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by 3 January.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
15.07	Castor oil for use in the production of sebacic acid	As in previous column	31 December 1975	11202
39.02	Copolymerisation products of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate, in forms covered by Note 3 (b) to Chapter 39, unplasticised and of natural colour, and containing not less than 82% by weight and not more than 88% by weight of vinyl chloride	Vinyl chloride/ vinyl acetate copolymer	31 December 1975	15243

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Notices to Importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1 3DB.

No. 1469: Interim arrangements for imports from Eastern Area countries in 1975

An EEC Decision on an autonomous import regime, covering imports into the Community from the state-trading countries, was approved in Brussels on 2 December. This Decision establishes on a provisional basis the quotas for each EEC Member State for imports in 1975 from :

Albania	GDR	North Vietnam
Bulgaria	Hungary	Poland
China	Mongolia	Romania
Czechoslovakia	North Korea	USSR

In practice the Decision authorises the prolongation of the current 1974 quota levels, including alterations and increases in the quotas made during 1974.

A further EEC Decision announcing the final 1975 arrangements for imports into the UK and other Member States from these countries, which will take account of any additions or amendments to the quota lists and agreed measures for liberalisation, is expected to be made early in 1975. When the final import regime for 1975 has been established, the UK quota lists for the various state-trading countries will be set out in further Notices to Importers to be published in *Trade and Industry*.

It should be noted that the only countries for which the UK has established quota levels are Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the USSR.

The licensing of imports from these countries of all processed fruit and vegetables on quota will be arranged on a quarterly pro rata basis. Thus the value of import licences to be issued for each country for the period 1 January to 31 March 1975 will be set at 25 per cent of the prevailing annual quota level with similar amounts of 25 per cent for each succeeding quarter.

Inquiries : Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-215 5704.

Import Duties Act 1958: annual report for year ended 31 March 1974

As required by Section 4 of the Import Duties Act 1958, the Department of Trade has laid before Parliament a report on the exercise of their powers under the Act during the year ended 31 March 1974.

This report, which is the 15th to be made under the Act, gives details of Orders made during the period under review to vary import duties and to allow exemptions and reliefs from duty (including drawback of duty on exportation). It also gives details of the value of goods which benefited from various existing provisions for relief from duty.

Copies of the report (H of C No. 337) published on 18 December 1974, can be obtained from HM Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1, and branches or by post from HMSO, P.O. Box 569, London SE1, (Price 26p or 29½p by post).

United Arab Emirates: hotel accommodation

The British Embassy to the United Arab Emirates in Abu Dhabi is unable to undertake hotel bookings for British business visitors. In view of the overwhelming demand in the area for accommodation, visitors are advised to book as much in advance as possible. Telex communications are good and the numbers of three of the main hotels are as follows :

Abu Dhabi Hilton	AH2212
Al Ain Palace	AH2227
Beach Hotel	None
Zaker Hotel	AH2392

The Beach Hotel has no telex facilities at present.

Hints to business men booklets

Revised editions of the booklets on Malaysia and Brunei, Spain, Iraq, Italy, Senegal and Mauritius, and the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin, have been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Room D 05-09, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, telephone 01-248 5757, ext. 7146, or to any Regional Office of the Department of Industry.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Tariff and Trade Notices

France

Duty-reduced quota for seed potatoes. The French *Journal Officiel*, 30 October 1974, announced that, for the period up to and including 30 June 1975, the duty-reduced quota for seed potatoes (tariff no. 07.01 AI a) has been fixed at 36,000 metric tons of which:

30,000 metric tons for early varieties

6,000 metric tons for floury potatoes (variétés féculières)

Conditions for admission under the quota are set out in an Order dated 12 August 1958, for the importation of potatoes and in an Order of 17 December 1969, stating the general conditions for import duty quotas. The full French text of this notice, together with a specimen form on which applications for authority to export must be made, can be sent on request or seen at Export House. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 423/408/482.

Spain

Bleached cotton linters: duty reduced. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 30 November 1974, announced a reduction of import duties to 1 per cent for the importation of bleached cotton linters (tariff heading 55.02) to come into effect immediately. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Newsprint: quota increased. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 30 November 1974, announced an increase in the quota of newsprint to be imported free of import duty during 1974 by 30,000 tons. The increase in the quota will be divided as follows:

Tariff heading	Increase in quota
48.01 A1	20,000 tons
48.01 A2	10,000 tons

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Pulp for the manufacture of paper: duty suspended. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 30 November 1974, announced the suspension of import duties on pulp for the manufacture of paper, covering pulp classified under the following headings for the period between 22 October and 21 January.

Tariff no.	Description
47.01	Pulp derived by mechanical or chemical means from any fibrous vegetable material
A3	Chemical pulp
a	Sulphate or soda
2	Bleached or semi-bleached
a	With an alphacellulose content greater than 88%
b	With an alphacellulose content of 88% or less of conifer
c	Other
b	Bisulphate
2	Bleached or semi-bleached
a	With an alphacellulose content greater than 88%
b	With an alphacellulose content of 88% or less of conifer
c	Other

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Austria

Paper and paper products: duty-free quota exhausted. The Austrian Federal Ministry for Commerce, Trade and Industry has announced in *Bundesgesetzblatt* 653 of 5 November 1974, that the duty-free quota established in accordance with Protocol 1 of the EEC/Austria Free Trade Agreement for the goods below falling within Tariff Chapter 48 originating in the United Kingdom has been exhausted. Imports of the following are therefore dutiable until 31 December 1974:

ex Chapter 48 – Other products within Chapter 48, except heading 48.09.

A new duty-free quota will be opened on 1 January 1975. More precise information regarding the goods involved and the duty rates is available on request. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/461.

Israel

Cement: price control. The Israeli authorities have issued an order on the maximum price for grey Portland cement. Copies are available to British exporters on request. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

Indonesia

Textile import restrictions. The Indonesian Government has announced that Credits will no longer be available for textile

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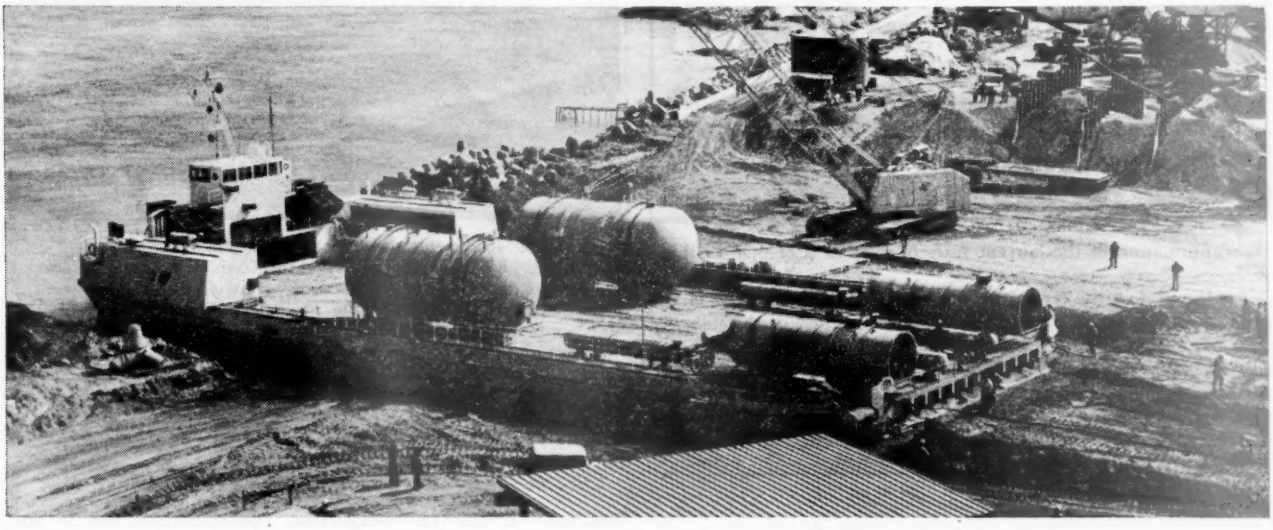
First of two massive 750-ton British hover transporters, the 'Sea Pearl', which has gone into service for ferrying liquid gas plant from Abu Dhabi to Das Island, where a gas liquefaction plant is being set up under the project management of British Petroleum. The transporter is designed for vertical lift and is towed by tugs while on hover during the 110-mile sea crossing from the mainland to the island. At Das it remains on hover while being hauled by crawler tractors to the construction site, where plant and equipment is craned directly on to prepared foundations. The 180 ft. by 80 ft. 'Sea Pearl' will carry 250 tonnes of liquid natural gas plant. Two fans provide a 4 ft. hover height above land and water. Top speed fully loaded and in calm water is about seven knots. The air-retaining rubber skirt is designed in easily replaceable sections and is protected against damage by special under-frames. The transporters were ordered by Bechtel International of London, which is carrying out the project for an international consortium. It was the biggest single order taken by Mackley Ace Ltd., Southampton, which designs and builds specialist hover systems for marine, civil engineering and ship to shore use. The transporter pictured was designed by Mackley Ace and fabricated in Abu Dhabi.



imports. The restrictions cover both clothing and fabrics. A complete ban on the use of merchant Letters of Credit for textile imports has also been placed. Cotton fibre imports will be handled by Government agencies only and, where necessary, these imports will be subsidised. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/468/401.

Australia

Yarns and textile products: Textile Authority recommendations. The Textile Authority has released its report on certain yarns and knitted fabrics falling within tariff items 56.05.3 acrylic apparel yarn, 60.01.99 knitted and crocheted fabrics of man-made fibre, and 62.02.6 terry towels. The Authority recommended voluntary restraint measures to be negotiated but the Government has accepted the Authority's alternative recommendations and has imposed tariff quota restrictions for 12 months. These are to be established on the basis of 100 per cent of imports in the financial year 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973.

Importers will be allowed to clear goods in bond, goods in transit on 3 December, and goods imported before introduction of the new tariff rates, at the existing rates. Consideration will also be given to similar treatment for goods covered by irrevocable letter of credit established before 11 December. Clearances under these categories will be debited against present and future quotas. The balance between the 1972/73 imports, and quantities involved in the above commitments, are to be allocated on the basis of import performance during the period July 1972-September 1974, in the form of separate tariff quotas for each of the three products concerned. Imports that do not qualify for concessional by-law entry will be subject to an additional duty of:

Acrylic apparel yarn A$ 4 per kg.

Crocheted fabrics of man-made fibre and terry towels A$ 2 per sq. m.

Ref. CRE 1295/74. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 468/469/401.

Tyres: Temporary Assistance Authority inquiry. The Temporary Assistance Authority began its inquiry into whether the importation of tyres is likely to cause market disruption on 12 December. A report is expected early in the New Year. Ref. CRE 1509/74. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

Floor coverings: Textile Authority reference. The Textile Authority has been asked to examine and report on the question whether the importation of certain floor coverings (tariff items 58.02.9 and 59.02) is causing market disruption under the GATT arrangements regarding international trade in textiles, and if so what restraint measures are necessary. Should the Textile Authority consider the GATT arrangements not sufficient to protect the Australian Industry they have been asked to recommend further action and this may affect British goods. The hearing is to be on the 8 January 1975.

Tariff details of these goods may be obtained from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch, Export House (OTAR ext. 468/469/401).

UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Textile Authority should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, PO Box 80, Canberra, ACT 2600 Australia, without delay through their accredited agent. Interested parties should indicate the goods with which they are concerned and whether, in their evidence at the public hearings, they will be seeking

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Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section,
Export Data Branch
Export Services and Promotions Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

the continuation of the current rates of duty or a change in these rates.

Evidence may be submitted to the Textile Authority either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Ref. CRE 1508/74. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

New Zealand

Antiques: import licensing. New Zealand's import licensing arrangements for antiques of an age exceeding 100 years have recently been announced (see *Trade and Industry*, 7 November 1974, page 299). These goods are now classified under item code 99.105 which is a 'C' category item. This means that applications for licences will be considered individually. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 401/468/469.

Fiji

Tariff amendments. The Fijian Comptroller of Customs and Excise has issued several amendments to the Fijian customs tariff which became effective on 15 November 1974. The changes affect duty rates and sub-divisions in the tariff. Details are available from OTAR. Inquirers should quote the Brussels nomenclature number, if known, and give a detailed description of the goods in which they are interested. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/468/401.

A batch of special meter movements, fitted into customers' own instruments cases, being inspected at the Torquay factory of Sifam Ltd., before despatch to Denmark where they will be used in precision sound-level instruments. An initial contract for 1,000 of the taut-band movement, built to a stringent vibration-proof specification, has been received by Sifam from Brüel and Kjaer of Naerum, Denmark

Canada

Imported textiles investigation. The Canadian Textile and Clothing Board is to undertake an inquiry into imported textiles. The products concerned are: broadwoven man-made filament fabrics; double-knit and warp-knit fabrics; polyester-cotton fabrics; worsted fabrics and polyester filament yarn. Interested parties are invited to submit briefs by 6 January 1975 and the board has guaranteed the confidentiality of all submissions. Hearings will be held if required and supplementary oral representations if requested can be made.

Correspondence and eight copies of each brief should be sent to: the Executive Director, Textile and Clothing Board, Place de Ville, Ottawa, Ontario K1A OH5.

Details are available. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5397.

United States

Anti-dumping. The *Federal Register*, 2 December 1974, contained details of a proposal by the Department of the Treasury to review part 153.49 of the Customs Regulations. This provision is concerned with the reimbursement of dumping duties to a US importer by the

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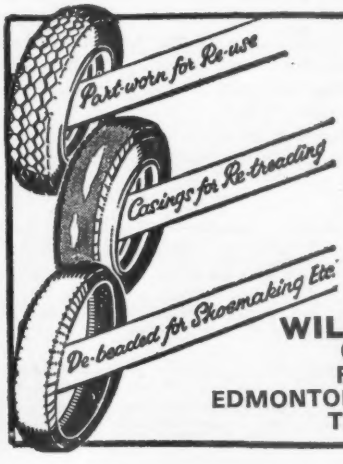

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foreign manufacturer or exporter. Interested persons are invited to send their comments to the Commissioner of Customs in Washington by 31 January 1975. Details are available from CRE tel. 01-215 5397.

Belize

Import licensing changes. The Belize authorities in SI No. 53 of 25 October 1974, have published a revised list of items subject to import licensing restrictions. Some items previously prohibited can now be admitted under licence. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 7312/456/457.

Panama

Quota for floor coverings. Panama's Ministry of Commerce and Industry has announced a quota based on 5 per cent of the total imports for 1973 of the following floor covering products:

Carpets and floor covering of any material.

Tile forms made from vinyl or any other synthetic material.

New wood including wood planed, and plywood in sheets (5 mm. thickness or more).

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476/7312.

Brazil

Import duties increased. Brazil's decree law 1364, effective from 2 December 1974 to 31 December 1976, raises import duty by 100 per cent on the main product headings and classifications listed below.

Main product headings affected are: Foodstuffs, beverages, construction materials, paints and oils, resins and solvents, rubber and leather products, wood products including furniture, paper products, glass products, hardware, wool and textile products, heating equipment, ventilating and air treatment equipment, boilers, lighting, safes, pumps and compressors, electric domestic appliances, foundry products, scales, handling equipment, textile industry equipment, office equipment, vehicles, motorcycles, watches and clocks, musical instruments, guns and ammunition, and sports articles.

Main codings affected are:

01.01, 06 02.02, 05, 06 03.01, 02 04.01, 02, 04, 05, 06 05.02, 03, 04, 12 06.03 0701 08.01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 10, 11, 12, 13 09.02, 07, 09, 10 10.07 11.01, 02, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09 12.06, 07, 08 14.02, 03, 04, 05 15.04, 07, 08, 12, 13, 16, 17 17.02 19.02, 05 20.06 21.06 22.01, 09 23.07 24.01 25.15, 17, 20 25.27, 30, 32 27.12 29.40 30.04, 05 32.01, 07, 08, 09, 12, 13 33.01, 01, 04, 05 34.02, 04, 07 35.02, 03, 05, 06 36.02, 05, 07, 08 38.18, 19 39.01, 04, 05, 06, 07 40.06, 08, 09, 14 41.01, 02, 03, 10 42.01, 02, 03 43.01, 02, 12, 14 44.15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 29 45.04 46.01 48.01, 02, 03, 04, 07, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 49.03, 08, 11 50.01 53.03 55.09 57.06, 10 58.05 59.01 02, 03, 04, 05, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 60.06 61.08 62.03, 04 63.02 64.05 65.02 65.04 65.06 68.02, 05, 06, 07, 09, 11, 12, 15, 16 69.01, 02, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10 70.08,11/12, 14, 15, 19, 20 71.01, 02, 03, 05, 07, 08, 09 73.01, 30, 31 33.34, 36, 37, 38, 39 40 74.04, 06, 07, 11, 14, 16, 17 76.08, 10 78.02, 06 79.02, 03, 05, 06 80.03, 04, 06 81.04 82.11, 13 83.01, 02, 03, 07, 08, 11, 13, 14 84.11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 40, 41, 54, 58 85.03, 07, 09, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 28 87.02, 04, 05, 06, 09, 10, 13 89.01 90.05, 07, 10, 17, 18, 19 91.01, 02, 04 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10 92.07, 08, 10, 11, 12 93.02, 04, 05, 06, 07 94.01, 02 95.03 96.02, 04, 06 97.06, 07, 08 98.03, 05, 07, 08, 15, 16 99.01, 02, 03, 06

Detail is awaited and will be published as soon as possible. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476/7312.

Argentina

Payments for lead ingots liberalised. According to telephone message 3106 of 15 November, the Secretariat of Industrial Development has decreed that the exemption from the requirement for payment abroad at a maximum of 180 days from date of shipment has been extended to lead ingots under BN heading no. 78.01102.00. In addition the requirement for prior deposits for this product has been eliminated provisionally. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Registered trade marks

The lists of tariff, customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Uruguay

Concessions for footwear machinery extended. Decree 637/974 of 8 August 1974, extended the concessions for the import of footwear machinery previously granted under decree 586/972 for a further one year. These machines are to be accompanied by a supply of spares to ensure normal running over a period of one year. The previous decree released the importers of this machinery from payment of surcharges, prior deposits, consular charges, customs duties and any other taxes or duties involved in their import, subject to certain conditions. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

HM CUSTOMS & EXCISE

RELIEFS UNDER IMPORT DUTIES ACT 1958, SECTION 7

Registration of certain U.K. importers

Importers and other traders supplying Section 7 relief goods to authorised exporters are reminded that they should be registered with Customs by January 1, 1975 to enable them to continue to supply goods within the relief scheme.

Traders who are not already registered should contact their local Customs and Excise office as soon as possible with a view to becoming registered.

The scheme is explained in Notice 221A (to be read in conjunction with Notices Nos. 221 and 223). These Notices are obtainable either from the local Customs and Excise office or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

Official Receivers' offices

Official Receivers are responsible for the administration of cases in bankruptcy and compulsory liquidation. Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Official Receiver

High Court of Justice
Senior Official Receiver: A. T. Cheek

Bankruptcy
Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY (Tel: 01-405 7641)
Official Receivers: D. A. Thorne; J. Tye

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Stockton
4 Bridge Road, Stockton-on-Tees, Teesside TS18 3BP (Tel: 0642-65598/9)
F. Durkin

Stoke
London House, Hide Street, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 1QN (Tel: 0782-45256/8)
A. K. Sales

Swansea
5th Floor, Sun Alliance Building, 166/167 Helens Road, Swansea SA1 5DL (Tel: 0792-42861)
P. W. Nunn

Watford
40 Clarendon Road, Watford WD1 1HJ (Tel: 0923-44288)
F. L. Sage

European Community

EEC/EFTA agreements:
Preferential trade with EFTA countries: progressive elimination of preferences for certain goods and abolition of the no-drawback condition

The tariff preferences on certain goods previously covered by the EFTA Convention but not included in the EEC Free Trade Agreements with the EFTA countries are being progressively eliminated. For most goods the duty rate at present being applied is 40 per cent of the full rate (or 40 per cent of the protective element in the duty for goods chargeable with revenue duty). This rate of duty will increase to 60 per cent of the full rate on 1 January 1975.

Eligibility for these preferential rates will continue to be governed by the conditions described in Part III of HM Customs and Excise Notice 810 except that the drawback condition in Paragraph 38 no longer applies. This means that drawback of any duty paid on imported materials used in manufacture of the goods referred to above (including any protective element in a revenue duty) can be claimed without loss of entitlement to preference.

The goods affected by these changes are as follows:

1 Tariff heading	2 Description of goods	3 The products listed in Column 2 are excluded from the Agreements except for the countries listed below
02.04	Whale meat	Iceland Portugal
03.01	Quick frozen fish fillets: A Of fresh water fish B Of salt water fish	 Iceland
03.03	Quick frozen peeled prawns other than Dublin Bay prawns	Iceland
05.02	Pigs', hogs', and boars' bristles or hair	
05.03	Horsehair and horsehair waste A Neither curled nor put up on a layer or between two layers of other material B Other	
05.04	Sausage casings of pigs of a cif import value exceeding £10 per cwt (50.8 kg.) or an equivalent value in other currencies: edible guts, bladders and stomachs whole and pieces thereof, of sheep, pigs and bovine animals, other than sausage casings	Portugal
05.05	Fish paste	
05.07	Skins and other parts of birds with their feathers or down, etc.	
05.08	Bones and horn cores	
05.09	Horns, etc.	
05.11	Tortoise-shell	
05.13	Natural sponges B Other	
05.14	Ambergris	
05.15	Blood powder, blood plasma and salted fish roes unfit for human consumption	Portugal
07.01	Garlic, fresh or chilled	
07.04	Dried, dehydrated or evaporated leeks	
08.03	Figs, fresh	Portugal
08.05	Other nuts of heading 08.05, eg walnuts, with or without shells, hazelnuts in shell, other edible nuts A Almonds (i) Bitter (ii) Other B Walnuts C Chestnuts D Pistachio nuts F Areca-nuts (or batel-nuts) and cola-nuts G Other: (ii) Other	
08.09	Honeydew melons and ogen melons, fresh	
09.01	Coffee, unmixed, roasted or ground A II (a) Not freed of caffeine (b) Freed of caffeine	
11.08	Starches, inulin, other than rice, millet and buckwheat starches, maize and milo starches, sago starch, manioc starch and potato starch B Inulin	
12.01	Mustard seeds, whole or broken	
12.03	Seeds of coniferous species, of a kind used for sowing	Portugal
12.07	Plants and parts, etc., except basil, borage, mint (excluding dried peppermint and penny-royal), rosemary and sage A Pyrethrum (flowers, leaves, stems, peel and roots) B Liquorice roots C Tonka beans D Other	 Portugal Portugal Portugal Portugal
13.01	Raw vegetable materials of a kind used primarily in dyeing or in tanning	
13.02	Shellac, seed lac, stick lac and other lacs; natural gums, resins, gum-resins and balsams A Coniferous resins B Other	
13.03	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates, agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners, derived from vegetable products A Vegetable saps and extracts (i) Opium (ii) Manna (iii) Quassia-amara extract (iv) Liquorice (v) Pyrethrum extract and extracts of the roots of plants containing rotenone (vi) Hop extract (vii) Intermixtures of vegetable extracts, for the manufacture of beverages or of prepared foods (viii) Other (a) Medicinal (b) Not specified B Pectic substances, pectinates and pectates (i) Dry (ii) Other C Agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners, derived from vegetable products (i) Agar-agar (ii) Mucilages and thickeners derived from locust beans or locust-bean seeds (iii) Other	 Portugal Portugal
14.01	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting (for example, cereal straw, cleaned, bleached or dyed, osier, reeds, rushes, rattans, bamboos, raffia and lime bark)	
14.02	Vegetable materials, whether or not put up on a layer or between two layers of other material, of a kind used primarily as stuffing or as padding (for example, kapok, vegetable hair and eel-grass)	
14.03	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily in brushes or in brooms (for example, sorgho, piassava, couch-grass and istle), whether or not in bundles or hanks	
14.04	Hard seeds, pips, hulls and nuts, or a kind used for carving (for example, corozo and dom)	
14.05	Vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	
15.04	Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined A Fish liver oils B Other	 Iceland Portugal Iceland
15.05	Wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom	
15.06	Neat's-foot oil imported for technical purposes	
15.07	Oils extracted from olive residues by means of chemicals for technical purposes	
15.08	Animal and vegetable oils	
15.09	Degras	
15.10	Fatty acids; acid oils from refining; fatty alcohols A Stearic acid B Oleic acid C Other fatty acids; acid oils from refining D Fatty alcohols	Austria
15.10	Fatty acids from pine wood	Austria, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland
15.11	Glycerol and glycerol lyes	
15.12	Products of this heading wholly of fish and marine mammals	Iceland

1 Tariff heading	2 Description of goods	3 The products listed in Column 2 are excluded from the Agreements except for the countries listed below
15.14	Spermaceti, crude, pressed or refined	
15.15	Beeswax and other insect waxes	
15.16	Vegetable waxes	
15.17	Residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes	
	A Containing oil having the characteristics of olive oil	
	(i) Soap-stocks	
	(ii) Other	
	B Other	
	(i) Oil foots and dregs; soap-stocks	
	(ii) Not specified	
16.02	Liver paste, not canned	
	A I Goose or duck liver	
16.03	Whale meat extract in immediate packings of a net capacity of	
	A 20 kg. or more	Portugal
	B 1 kg. to 20 kg.	Portugal
	C 1 kg. or less	Portugal
16.04	Prepared or preserved fish including caviar and caviar substitutes	Finland
	A Caviar and its substitutes	Iceland
		Portugal
	B Salmonidae	Portugal
	C Herring	Iceland
		Portugal
	D Sardines	Portugal
	E Tunny	Portugal
	F Bonito, mackerel, anchovies	Portugal
	G Smoked saithe	Portugal
	H Others	Iceland
		Portugal
16.05	Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved	
	A Crabs	Iceland
		Portugal
	B Other	Iceland
		Portugal
17.04	Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa	Norway
17.04	Liquorice juice without addition of sugar	Austria
		Finland
		Iceland
		Norway
		Portugal
		Sweden
18.03	Cocoa paste	
18.04	Cocoa butter	
18.05	Cocoa powder, unsweetened	
18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	
	A Sweetened cocoa powder, paste of nougat in blocks of 10 kg. or more and powder for making desserts	Austria
		Finland
		Norway
		Portugal
		Sweden
		Switzerland
20.02	Olives, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	Portugal
20.02	Potato crisps	
20.06	Nuts otherwise prepared, whether or not containing sugar or spirit in immediate packings of a net capacity of	
	A (i) Of more than 1 kg.	
	(ii) Of 1 kg. or less	
21.01	Roasted chicory, extracts, essences and concentrates thereof	Iceland
	A Roasted chicory	Norway
	B Extracts, essences and concentrates of roasted chicory	Iceland
		Norway
21.02	Extracts, essences or concentrates, of coffee, tea or mate: preparations with a basis of these extracts, essences or concentrates	
21.03	Mustard flour and prepared mustard	
21.04	Sauces, condiments and mixed seasonings	
	A Mango chutney (liquid)	Austria
		Norway
		Switzerland
	B Other	Austria
		Finland
		Norway
		Portugal
		Sweden
		Switzerland
21.05	Homogenized composite food preparations not containing meat or meat offals	
	A In packings of less than 5 kg	Iceland
		Norway
	B Other	Austria
		Austria
		Norway
21.06	Active natural yeasts	
	Pressed yeast	Iceland
21.06	Prepared baking powders	Iceland
21.07	Products falling within sub-heading 21.07(F)(I)(a) (1) except hydrolysates of protein and autolysates of yeasts, coffee pastes and fat emulsions and similar preparations of a kind used in the manufacture of baker's wares, containing 10 per cent or more of fat by weight	
	A Sweetening matter in tablet form	
	B Other	Norway
		Switzerland
22.01	Waters, including spa waters and aerated waters	
22.02	Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters, and other non-alcoholic beverages not including fruit and vegetable juices falling within heading No. 20.07, not containing milk or fats derived from milk, and not containing sugar	Austria
		Norway
		Portugal
22.10	Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar	
	A Wine vinegar, imported in containers containing:	
	I 2 litres or less	
	II More than 2 litres	
	B Other imported in containers containing:	
	I 2 litres or less	
	II More than 2 litres	
23.01	Flours and meals, of meat, offals, fish, crustaceans or molluscs, unfit for human consumption; greaves	
	A Flours and meals of meat and offals: greaves	Iceland
		Portugal
	B Flours and meals of fish, crustaceans or molluscs	Iceland
		Portugal
23.07	Fish solubles of a kind used in animal feeding	Portugal
27.10	Petroleum oils and oils other than hydro-carbon oil, containing 'light oil' and obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included containing 'light oil' and not less than 70 per cent by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations.	
29.01	'Hydrocarbon oils' other than those included in sub-headings (A) (1) (2) and (B)	
34.03	Lubricating preparations, and preparations of a kind used for oil or grease treatment of textiles, leather or other materials, but not including preparations containing 70 per cent or more by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals; containing less than 50 per cent by weight of siloxanes, if any, and containing 'light oil'.	
35.02	Albumins	
	A Albumins:	
	I Unfit, or rendered unfit, for human consumption	Austria
	II Other:	
	(a) Ovalbumin and lactalbumin:	
	1 Dried (in sheets, scales, flakes, powder, etc)	
	2 Other	
	(b) Not specified	Austria
		Norway
		Portugal
38.19	Foundry core binders based on starch or dextrin	Finland
		Iceland
		Norway
		Portugal
		Sweden
		Switzerland
38.19	Other chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included, with a total sugar, starch or milk content of 30 per cent or more	Finland
		Iceland
		Norway
		Portugal
		Sweden
		Switzerland
39.06	Ethers and esters of starch, water soluble	Finland
		Iceland
		Norway
		Portugal
		Sweden
		Switzerland
45.01	Natural cork, unworked, crushed, granulated or ground; waste cork	
54.01	Flax, raw or processed but not spun: flax tow and waste (including pulled or granetted rags)	Portugal
57.01	True hemp (cannabis sativa), raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of true hemp (including pulled or garnetted rags or ropes)	Portugal

The Revenue duty items affected by these changes are as follows:

1 Tariff heading	2 Description of goods
22.07	Beer (other than beer made from malt)
22.08	Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of 140° proof or higher; denatured spirits (including ethyl alcohol and neutral spirits) of any strength
22.09	Spirits (other than those of heading 22.08); liquers and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as "concentrated extracts") for the manufacture of beverages other than spirits of sub-heading 22.09 CV which contain eggs, egg yolk or sugar (sucrose or invert sugar)
24.02	Manufactured tobacco.

Advertising in 'Trade and Industry'

Inquiries about advertising in *Trade and Industry* should be addressed to HMSO, Room C70, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN (Tel. 01-248 9876 ext. 6147).

Customs notices of interest to exporters

The following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
17 (May 1973)	Arrangements for preferential trade between the Channel Islands and the United Kingdom.
49	Temporary importations: international co-operation.
104	Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.
112	Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.
112A	Charges for attendance given at private premises at the request of merchants.
118	Samples imported for promoting export trade.
132A	Sugar: cessation of Import Duties and Imposition of Levies under the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC and the Sugar Board Charge.
172	Hydrocarbon Oils: drawback of duty.
207	Re-imported goods: relief from Customs duty and Value Added Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
221	Process Inwards Relief and Pre-financing of export refunds on products for process.
221A	Section 7 relief: changes in procedure.
223	Export relief on goods exported in the same state as at import ('Same state section 7 relief').
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.
241	European Economic Community: Compensatory, Levy and Addendum thereto.
275	Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.
290	Export of personal and household effects.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
300	Export reliefs scheduling scheme.
703	VAT – Exports. (Revised November 1973)
704	VAT – Retail Export Schemes. (Revised November 1973)
705	VAT – Tax free sales of motor vehicles to tourists, etc.
750	Community transit – general.
750A	Community transit – list of Offices of Departure, Transit and Destination and Guarantee Offices in the United Kingdom, etc.
750B	Extension of the Community Transit procedures to Austria and Switzerland.
751	Notes on completing Community transit forms T1, T2 and T3.
752	Free circulation of goods in the European Communities.
753	Community transit – the simplified procedure for goods carried by rail.
754	Documentation for fish caught by British fishing vessels.
755	Community transit – special control procedures.
756	Instructions on the use of loading lists as descriptive parts of forms T1, T2 or T3.
774	Hydrocarbon Oils Customs Duties: Additions of *Ad Valorem* Protective Element.
800	EEC Common Agricultural Policy: Customs procedures in respect of export refunds and export licences.
810	EEC Preferences – Free Trade Agreement between the EEC and EFTA countries.
810A	EEC Preferences – EFTA countries. Simplification of the documentation system described in Notice 810. Introduction of universal form of movement certificate EUR 1.
812, 812A	EEC Preferences – Turkey.
817 (June 1973)	EEC Preferences – Tunisia.
818 (June 1973)	EEC Preferences – Egypt.
819 (May 1973)	EEC Preferences – Cyprus.
821	EEC Preferences – simplified procedure for sending evidence to EEC customers about the origin of goods.
830	Arrangements between Denmark and United Kingdom.

Customs revenue duty rates for 1975

Changes to the protective elements in the Customs revenue duties on beer, wines, spirits, tobacco, hydrocarbon oil, matches and mechanical lighters, are being made with effect from 1 January 1975, in accordance with obligations under the Treaty of Accession to the EEC.

The new revenue duty rates have been incorporated in a revised Customs and Excise Tariff which will be issued by HMSO, as quickly as possible, to subscribers.

As guidance on the new rates for revenue duty traders in advance of their receipt of the new Tariff, Customs and Excise have prepared, in duplicated form, a ready-reckoner which is being issued as Public Notice No. 449. It shows the rates of duty currently chargeable on revenue duty goods and the corresponding rates applicable from 1 January.

Collectors of Customs and Excise are issuing copies of this notice to all revenue duty traders, warehousekeepers and shipping and forwarding agents known to handle revenue duty goods. It is hoped that this will result in all firms concerned with revenue duty goods which have direct dealings with Customs and Excise getting copies of the notice. If any firms do not get a copy, they will be able to do so on request from their nearest Collector of Customs and Excise.

Tariff quotas for paper, paperboard and printed products from certain countries

An Order which comes into operation on 1 January 1975 has been made providing for the implementation and administration of duty-free tariff quotas for imports into the UK of certain paper, paperboard and printed products originating in Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway and Finland up to and including 31 December 1975.

The Order sets out the size of the sub-quotas for particular goods from each country concerned (preliminary details of which were published in *Trade and Industry* of 28 November 1974), and the tariff headings and sub-headings which will apply to these goods in 1975.

Qualifying imports will be debited against the quotas in the order of entry with Customs for home use and in which relief from duty has been claimed. Customs Notice 771 and amendments which are obtainable free from any office of HM Customs and Excise, give information on the administration of tariff quotas. Inquiries should be directed to any office of HM Customs.

In order to qualify for duty-free treatment within the quotas goods must satisfy the conditions relating to Article 25(1) of Protocol 3 of the Agreements between the European Economic Community and the countries concerned (see Customs Notice 810 of March 1973).

Copies of the Order, the Import Duties (Quota Relief) (Paper, Paperboard and Printed Products) Order 1974 (Statutory Instrument No. 1974/3070) will be available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, WC1 (price 18p), or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1 (21½p including postage).

Note

Tariff quotas provide for the importation of specified amounts of goods at zero or reduced rates of duty. Any goods that do not qualify for the quotas are charged the normal rate of duty. Inquiries arising from this notice should be addressed to Branch 2 of Tariff Division of the Department of Trade, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SWIE 6SJ.

Tariff quotas 1975: paper and board and certain printed products originating in EFTA countries (and Finland)

Corrigenda – Austria

The levels of 1975 quotas for imports of other uncoated paper and paperboard originating in Austria were incorrectly stated in the issue of 28 November. These should read as follows :

Other Paperboard (Serial No. 2222) 820 tonnes
Other Paper (Serial No. 2362) 580 tonnes.

1975 tariff quotas for certain petroleum products from Egypt

An Order, which comes into operation on 1 January 1975, has been made providing for the implementation of the United Kingdom's share of the tariff quota to be opened by the European Economic Community on that date for certain petroleum products originating in Egypt, up to 31 December 1975. The EEC Council Regulation 2626/74 published in the *Official Journal of the Communities* No. L315 of 26 November 1974, specifies the amount of the United Kingdom's share. The Order – The Customs Duties (Quota Relief) (No. 5) Order 1974 (SI 2085) specifies the reduced rates of duty applicable within the quota.

Any inquiries about this notice should be directed to Tariff Division 2, Room 333, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

1975 tariff quotas for certain wines from Portugal

An Order, which comes into operation on 1 January 1975, has been made providing for the implementation of the United Kingdom's share of tariff quotas opened on that date by the European Economic Community for port, madeira and setubal muscatel wines originating in Portugal, up to 31 December 1975. The EEC Council Regulations No. 2908 to 2910 1974, published in the *Official Journal of the Communities* No. L313 of 25 November 1974, specify the United Kingdom's initial shares of the quotas. The Order – The Customs Duties (Quota Relief) (No. 4) Order 1974 (SI No.

2084) – specifies the reduction in duty applicable within the quotas.

Any inquiries about this Notice should be directed to Tariff Division 2, Room 333, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

EEC support for hydrocarbons projects (including offshore technology)

The 21 March and 26 September issues of *Trade and Industry* drew attention to the Community's provisions for supporting projects in the hydrocarbons sector under Regulation (EEC) No. 3056/73, the text of which was published in *Official Journal* L312, 13 November 1973.

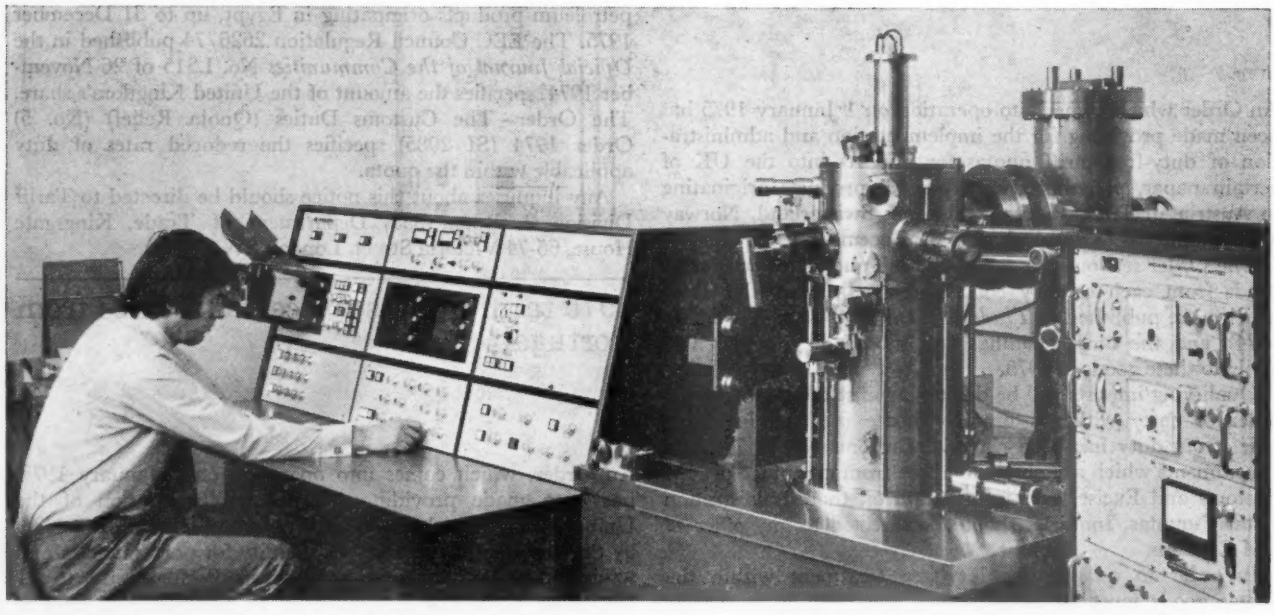
Community support under the Regulation is intended to promote technological development projects which are of fundamental importance in ensuring the Community's supply of hydrocarbons in the fields of prospecting, production, storage and transport. A budget of some £30 million has been allocated to this scheme in 1974-76.

The next closing date for applications for support to be considered in 1975 is expected to be late in February 1975. Applications should be sent to The President of the Commission of the European Communities, 200 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels, and should include the information listed in Article 5(2) of Regulation (EEC) No. 3056/73. Advice on the form of applications is available by phoning Neville Mansfield (01-211 5477), or by writing to Room 1519, Department of Energy, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ.

EEC information – Inquiry points at Customs and Excise headquarters

General inquiries on EEC matters which are the concern of HM Customs and Excise may be made to the following telephone extensions:
HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE. Tel: 01-626 1515

		Extn.
Community Transit	International Customs Division D —Branch 1	
	traders A-K	2263
	traders L-Z	2561
European Communities—general inquiries	International Customs Division D	2478
	—Branch 4	2431
EEC Free Trade Agreements with EFTA countries	International Customs Division E —Branch 4	2385/2165
EEC Mediterranean Agreements, except Greece and Turkey, Anglo-Danish Free Trade Agreement	International Customs Division E —Branch 4	2165
EEC Mediterranean Agreements, Greece and Turkey	International Customs Division D —Branch 2	2561
Anglo-Irish Free Trade Agreement, Channel Islands, Isle of Man	International Customs Division E —Branch 4	2504
Compensatory levies	International Customs Division G —Branch 3	2343/2307
Copies of public notices and customs forms on EEC matters	General Services Division—Unit 4	3079/2069



The Max Planck Institute, Gottingen, Federal Republic of Germany, is to install this British made emission scanning transmission electron microscope – claimed to be the first commercially available instrument of its kind in the world. The instrument, manufactured by Vacuum Generators Ltd., East Grinstead, Sussex, and designated the HB5, is to be used by the institute for molecular biological research, but it is suitable for research in many other fields. This picture was taken at the Department of Physics, Queen Elizabeth College, University of London, where the instrument is being used for energy loss and contrast mechanism studies.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,130	2,089	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1969	99	98	98	95	92	416		42	33	445	−143	588
1970	100	100	100	100	100	257	324	68	−23	685	−9	694
1971	101	103	100	94	102	−7	−126	52	−4	1,050	285	765
1972	104	109	103	85	115	−39	−205	48	3	72	−677	749
1973	109	114	108	90	121	674	374	32	242	−1,198	−2,355	1,157
1972 1st qtr.	101	106	103	90	107	−36	−62	17	−16	84	−121	205
2nd qtr.	104	108	103	84	115	−27	−106	1	38	121	−64	185
3rd qtr.	104	110	102	82	115	−13	−42	6	−13	−114	−284	170
4th qtr.	108	111	105	83	123	−37	7	24	−6	−19	−208	189
1973 1st qtr.	110	115	111	89	126	257	146	11	32	−192	−351	159
2nd qtr.	109	112	104	86	112	202	61	−9	163	−197	−399	202
3rd qtr.	110	114	109	91	120	94	68	6	22	−272	−602	330
4th qtr.	110	114	109	94	124	121	99	24	25	−537	−1,003	466
1974 1st qtr.	106	114	111	99	111	−258	−100	8	−73	−964	−1,279	315
2nd qtr.	110	112	102	99	107	216	138	42	11	−990	−1,363	373
3rd qtr.				95	115		216	−30	−28	−981	−1,162	381
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	−1.6	−0.9	−2.9	+0.7	−5.9							
on a year earlier	−1.4	−0.6	−1.2	+9.6	−4.6							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
			monthly averages		Index‡								monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands	£ million	
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186	658	659
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	733	709
1972	102.4	102.0	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	761	818
1973	109.8	110.3	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.4	123.2*	115.5	581	2.6	304	955	1,151
1972 4th qtr.	105.9	105.7	109.2	144	169.4	7.7	116.6	118.0	107.8	750	3.3	179	871	940
1973 1st qtr.	109.8	109.7	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	667	2.9	228	878	995
2nd qtr.	109.4	109.8	108.3	136	177.9	9.3	133.3	120.1*	112.6	605	2.6	289	931	1,064
3rd qtr.	110.7	111.4	110.6	143	180.2	9.2	150.8	124.2	118.4	562	2.5	334	996	1,197
4th qtr.	109.5	110.4	112.0	119	186.8	10.3	167.6	129.1	120.9	489	2.2	364	1,013	1,348
1974 1st qtr.	103.7	105.8	109.9	103	101.4†	12.9	214.3	138.4	125.0	543	2.4	285	1,136	1,562
2nd qtr.	108.5	109.7	107.5	104	107.5	15.8	215.8	148.9	131.7	552	2.4	309	1,304	1,758
3rd qtr.	109.7	110.9	111.0	108	110.2	17.0	216.1	155.8	142.7	600	2.7	306	1,391	1,778
1973 Sept.	110.8	111.6	110.6	129	181.8	9.3	154.7	125.8	120.0	542	2.4	349	1,044	1,239
Oct.	111.4	112.0	111.2	127	185.4	9.9	161.7	127.7	120.3	512	2.3	363	988	1,385
Nov.	110.4	111.7	112.1	126	186.8	10.3	166.0	129.0	121.0	486	2.2	368	1,028	1,304
Dec.	106.6	107.5	112.6	103	188.2	10.6	175.1	130.6	122.0	470	2.1	362	1,025	1,354
1974 Jan.	101.5	102.5	109.2	93	191.8	12.0	210.7	134.1	123.7	535	2.4	304	1,026	1,396
Feb.	103.3	106.8	110.2	109	101.7†	13.2	215.1	138.5	124.7	549	2.4	278	1,157	1,599
Mar.	106.3	108.1	110.1	106	102.6	13.5	217.0	142.2	126.5	545	2.4	274	1,225	1,692
Apr.	108.1	109.5	108.1	96	106.1	15.2	217.4	146.3	127.6	546	2.4	297	1,277	1,667
May	108.1	108.9	105.8	105	107.6	15.9	216.0	148.9	131.5	548	2.4	314	1,294	1,776
June	109.3	110.8	108.3	111	108.7	16.5	213.9	151.1	136.1	561	2.5	317	1,341	1,832
July	110.0	111.1	109.3	105	109.7	17.1	214.6	153.5	138.7	582	2.6	317	1,340	1,813
Aug.	110.1	111.8	111.5	102	109.8	16.9	216.7	156.1	145.2	606	2.7	298	1,391	1,711
Sept.	109.1	109.8	112.3	118	111.0	17.1	216.3	158.6	145.9	612	2.7	303	1,443	1,812
Oct.			111.6	102	113.2	17.1	223.7 p	162.2 p	148.0	607	2.7	297	1,346	1,781
Nov.			112 p	95	115.2	18.3	228.5 p	165.0 p		608 p	2.7 p	276 p	1,297 p	1,831 p
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	+1.1	+1.1	+2.1	−0.9	+3.4		+3.6	+5.4	+8.1	+7.9		−5.3	+0.3	−1.3
on a year earlier	−0.9	−0.5	+0.5	−17.5	+17.5		+38.6	+27.0	+21.5	+12.9		−13.8	+33.5	+38.1

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted (§) On a balance of payments basis. * After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT † Base of index Jan 1974 = 100.

Advance figures from the 1971 Census of Distribution Report

An earlier article in *Trade and Industry* (22 August 1974) gave the first of the final figures to be derived from the results of the Census of Distribution for 1971. This article produces in full two of the retail trade tables which will be published in Part 1 of the Report now in course of preparation together with a third table showing some of the final retail figures analysed by form of organisation (co-operative societies, multiples and independents). The figures in this article contain some corrections, particularly for market-stalls and mobile shops, to the figures published in August at the level of broad kinds of business. For convenience the revised figures are reproduced below.

Kind of business	1971		
	Establishments	Turnover	Persons engaged
	Number	£'000	Number
Retail shops	472,991	15,610,730	2,541,430
Grocers and provision dealers	105,283	4,156,487	542,676
Other food retailers	92,524	2,614,683	418,437
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	52,064	1,305,875	275,458
Clothing and footwear shops	81,279	2,371,766	403,744
Household goods shops	70,342	2,006,634	289,691
Other non-food retailers	66,724	1,568,726	298,043
General stores	4,775	1,586,559	313,381
Market stalls and mobile shops	31,790	146,965	37,829

The Census covered all establishments in Great Britain engaged in retailing and in the hiring out, installation, maintenance and repair of consumer goods. It also covered footwear repairing, hairdressing and manicure, laundries, dry-cleaning, the operation of launderettes, the hire of linen and industrial clothing, the operation of radio and television relay services and check trading. The Statutory Instrument prescribing the scope of the census is the Census of Distribution (1972) Order, 1970, SI 1970 No. 1715.

The figures in this article relate to retail shops (including estimates for non-response) and to market stalls and mobile shops. Figures for the service trades, Electricity and Gas Board showrooms, mail order businesses, automatic vending machine operators and check traders are not included here but will be covered in future articles and in the Report and its Supplement. So far as the figures for retail shops are concerned, satisfactory returns were received from 78 per cent of all shops, accounting for 88 per cent of estimated total turnover. The corresponding figures for 1961, the last full census, were 87 per cent and 93 per cent. All figures in this article, apart from those for market stalls and mobile shops, include estimates for non-response.

The tables

Table 1 shows for the census years 1961, 1966 and 1971 the total number of retail shops, their turnover and the number of persons working in them and these totals are then broken down so as to show separate figures for each of 27 broad and intermediate kinds of business. Table 2 shows similar information for market stalls and mobile shops but only for the years 1961 and 1971, establishments of this kind not having been covered in 1966. Table 3 analyses the 1971 data given in Table 1 so as to show figures separately for each of the main forms of organisation.

The changing pattern of retail trade

At 473,000 the total number of retail shops has diminished by 69,000, or 13 per cent, since 1961, falling by 38,000 between 1961 and 1966 and by a further 31,000 between 1966 and 1971. The value of turnover rose, at current prices, by 26 per cent between 1961 and 1966 and 40 per cent between 1966 and 1971, a total since 1961 of nearly 77 per cent. This represents a rise of £6,780 million, bringing the 1971 figure to £15,610 million. After allowing for changes in the level of prices, the increase in terms of volume of turnover at constant prices was approximately 10 per cent between 1961 and 1966 and a further 10 per cent between 1966 and 1971. The total number of persons working in retail shops remained almost constant at around 2.5 million.

TABLE 1 Retail shops by intermediate kind of business, 1961, 1966, 1971

Kind of business	1961(a)			1966(a)			1971		
	Shops	Turnover	Persons engaged	Shops	Turnover	Persons engaged	Shops	Turnover	Persons engaged
	Number	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	Number
Total retail shops	542,301	8,828,111	2,484,622	504,412	11,131,816	2,555,737	472,991	15,610,730	2,541,430
Grocers and provision dealers	146,777	2,350,711	551,601	123,385	2,907,655	522,343	105,283	4,156,487	542,676
Other food retailers	114,655	1,727,896	471,533	104,359	2,081,314	459,358	92,524	2,614,683	418,437
Dairymen	6,573	363,739	73,600	4,456	442,342	67,320	3,853	563,190	59,287
Butchers	42,419	625,156	150,815	38,351	727,972	139,073	33,939	894,174	123,614
Fishmongers, poulterers	6,330	75,838	21,462	5,466	80,402	20,331	4,678	82,456	15,481
Greengrocers, fruiterers (including those selling fish)	33,073	289,597	98,409	27,172	314,180	89,195	23,318	383,058	85,917
Bread and flour confectioners	17,260	233,026	102,768	18,099	292,629	114,778	17,299	332,598	106,421
Off-licences	9,000	140,539	24,479	10,815	223,789	28,661	9,437	359,207	27,717
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	70,108	797,832	249,853	63,333	1,045,572	297,762	52,064	1,305,875	275,458
Clothing and footwear shops	86,555	1,366,737	396,996	83,095	1,719,336	410,503	81,279	2,371,766	403,744
Footwear shops	14,104	219,621	62,796	13,519	258,909	65,229	13,445	349,347	68,661
Men's and boys' wear shops	13,577	270,022	63,488	15,099	350,246	72,153	14,619	482,527	71,046
Women's and girls' wear, household textiles and general clothing shops	58,874	877,095	270,712	54,477	1,110,181	273,121	53,215	1,539,891	264,037
Household goods shops	60,343	948,335	264,686	65,850	1,292,186	289,549	70,342	2,006,634	289,691
Furniture and allied shops	16,498	371,346	90,974	19,469	526,244	103,527	22,131	725,932	92,759
Radio and electrical goods shops (excluding hire)	16,517	269,942	76,039	16,691	327,674	77,253	17,942	572,511	76,610
Radio and television hire shops	2,225	71,350	15,829	3,881	131,786	23,424	3,808	225,396	28,196
Hardware, china, wallpaper and paint shops	25,103	235,696	81,844	25,809	306,481	85,345	26,461	482,795	92,126
Other non-food retailers	60,113	706,913	237,208	61,381	1,019,225	269,738	66,724	1,568,726	298,043
Bookshops and stationers	5,967	83,721	28,713	5,841	122,150	33,801	6,001	189,089	36,255
Chemists, photographic dealers	18,097	346,504	102,173	17,959	501,325	114,901	16,670	728,966	116,382
Cycle and perambulator shops	5,630	38,509	13,805	3,841	31,094	9,490	2,793	38,791	7,372
Jewellery, leather and sports goods shops	17,506	162,745	55,572	19,086	255,292	66,469	21,786	404,338	76,404
Other non-food shops	12,913	75,433	36,945	14,654	109,364	45,077	19,474	207,543	61,630
General stores	3,750	929,687	312,745	3,009	1,066,529	306,484	4,775	1,586,559	313,381
Department stores	784	545,421	181,757	760	652,849	178,914	818	950,030	181,567
Variety and general household stores	2,966	384,266	130,988	2,249	413,680	127,570	3,957	636,529	131,814

(a) Some figures for 1961 and 1966 differ from those published in Volume 1 of the report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services for 1966. In the 1971 census, 'cycle and perambulator shops' have been included in the 'other non-food retailers' group and to make the figures for 1961 and 1966 comparable 'cycle and perambulator shops' for these years have been transferred from the 'household goods shops' group to the 'other non-food retailers' group. In the 1966 figures, some credit traders calling on customers have been re-classified from the 'clothing and footwear' and 'household goods shops' groups to the 'general stores' group.

The number of grocers and provision dealers and other food retailers dropped by nearly 34,000 to 228,000 between 1961 and 1966 and by a further 30,000 to 198,000 between 1966 and 1971, falling by 13 per cent over each five year period. The turnover of these shops rose by over 22 per cent between 1961 and 1966 and by nearly 36 per cent between 1966 and 1971 but their sales represented a falling proportion of the total sales of all retail shops: the percentage were 46.2 in 1961, 44.8 in 1966 and 43.4 in 1971.

Since 1966 there has been a substantial fall of over 11,000 (nearly 18 per cent) to 52,000 in the number of confectioners-tobacconists-newsagents and a small reduction of 2 per cent in the number of clothing and footwear shops. On the other hand shops selling furniture, floor coverings, radio and household electrical goods, hardware, china, wallpaper and paint increased by 7 per cent and the number of radio and television hire shops showed little change.

There were over 5,300 more shops in 1971 than in 1966 classified to the 'Other non-food retailers' group, an increase of 9 per cent, although the number of cycle and perambulator shops which come within this group fell sharply from 3,840 to less than 2,800 (the figure in 1961 was 5,630). The number of chemists and photographic goods dealers also fell, by 1,289 (7 per cent), to 16,670. There was a very small increase in the number of bookshops and stationers but jewellery, leather and sports goods shops rose by 14 per cent to 21,786 and 'Other non-food shops' by 33 per cent to 19,474.

The rise of more than one half in the number of shops in the general stores group between 1966 and 1971 was due mainly to changes in the definitions used for the 1971 census. There is a further reference to the general stores figures later in this article and the definitions used are described under 'Notes on kinds of business'.

The present results indicate an increase in the turnover of larger food shops such as supermarkets at the expense of the more traditional smaller shops. Reference has already been made to the fall of 13 per cent in the number of grocers and other food shops between 1966 and 1971 coupled with an increase in sales, at current prices, of nearly 36 per cent: for grocers alone the figures were a fall of 15 per cent in the number of shops and a rise of 43 per cent in turnover. The number of co-operative grocers fell by 40 per cent, of multiples by 22 per cent and of independents by 10 per cent while their total sales rose by 13, 74 and 29 per cent respectively. Only the multiples showed a substantial increase in sales in terms of volume (that is allowing for average price increases), while co-operative societies showed a fall. The marked increase of 37,000 in the total number of persons working in multiple grocers and provision dealers, despite the fall in the number of shops, is a further pointer to the move towards larger shops in this kind of business. (Independent grocers showed no change in their level of employment and those belonging to co-operative societies a fall of 16,000).

An increase of 25 per cent in the total sales of confectioners-tobacconists-newsagents was achieved with 18 per cent fewer shops.

Other kinds of business, where changes in the value of sales were not broadly commensurate with the changes in the numbers of shops, included off-licences where sales per shop increased between 1966 and 1971 by 84 per cent and radio and electrical goods shops where the corresponding increase was 63 per cent. In the case of radio and television hire shops there was an increase of 74 per cent in their average turnover.

In the general stores group, the turnover per department store owned by multiples more than doubled to over £1,500,000 between 1966 and 1971. The number of variety and general household stores increased by three quarters but their sales by only about one half; sales per shop fell in fact from £184,000 to £161,000 over the period. The co-operative societies and multiple retailers each owned more shops in this kind of business in 1971 than in 1966 and their sales per shop also increased. A fourfold increase in the number of independent stores from 354 to 1,414 was accompanied by a halving of the sales of each shop from £118,000 to £60,000. These changes in the figures relating to variety and general household stores resulted from the alterations to the classification rules introduced for the 1971 census, the effect of which was to increase the number of small independent shops meeting the revised criteria.

The total number of persons working in the retail trade, on Census of Distribution definitions, has shown practically no change between 1961 and 1971. The full results in the published Report will, however, show that there has been a change in the ratio of full-time to part-time workers, reflected in the progressive fall in the proportion of full-time workers from 74 per cent in 1961 to 67 per cent in 1966 and 62 per cent in 1971.

The final results confirm the continued swing between 1966 and 1971 of business away from shops belonging to co-operative societies and independent traders towards the multiple retail organisations.

Of all shops 5.4 per cent were co-operative owned in 1961 compared with 5.3 per cent in 1966 and 3.3 per cent in 1971, their proportions of total sales being 10.9 per cent, 9.1 per cent and 7.1 per cent, respectively. Independent traders (those with less than 10 branches) owned 82.3 per cent of all shops in 1961, 80.1 per cent in 1966 and 82.7 per cent in 1971, their proportions of total sales being 59.9 per cent, 56.4 per cent and 54.3 per cent, respectively. The number of shops owned by multiples represented 12.3 per cent of the total in 1961, against 14.6 per cent in 1966 and 14.0 per cent in 1971; their proportions of total sales in the three years were 29.2 per cent, 34.5 per cent and 38.6 per cent.

TABLE 2 Market traders' stalls and mobile shops by intermediate kind of business, 1961, 1971 Returns received (b)

Kind of business	1961			1971		
	Stalls and mobile shops	Turnover	Persons engaged	Stalls and mobile shops	Turnover	Persons engaged
	Number	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	Number
Market traders' stalls and mobile shops (a)	35,006	90,749	39,462	31,790	146,965	37,829
Grocers and provision dealers	4,377	16,094	5,352	2,999	28,494	4,881
Other food retailers	12,649	42,704	17,905	8,282	57,111	14,696
Dairymen	7	1	—	34	3,187	345
Butchers	1,829	5,504	1,494	801	10,203	1,407
Fishmongers, poulterers	1,527	4,849	2,070	1,434	7,804	1,873
Greengrocers, fruiterers (including those selling fish)	8,997	31,151	13,713	5,290	30,172	9,772
Bread and flour confectioners	289	1,199	628	723	5,745	1,299
Off-licences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	554	1,790	864	687	3,741	934
Clothing and footwear shops	10,057	17,839	8,083	12,365	37,460	10,170
Footwear shops	479	1,057	424	881	2,984	804
Men's and boys' wear shops	483	758	335	1,103	3,380	816
Women's and girls' wear, household textiles and general clothing shops	9,095	16,024	7,324	10,381	31,097	8,550
Household goods shops	3,133	6,780	2,855	2,535	8 877	2,324
Furniture and allied shops	540	1,318	469	646	2,404	616
Radio and electrical goods shops (excluding hire)	136	227	161	274	901	237
Radio and television hire shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardware, china, wallpaper and paint shops	2,457	5,235	2,225	1,615	5,571	1,471
Other non-food retailers	4,236	5,542	4,403	4,922	11,282	4,824
Bookshops and stationers	317	287	330	238	310	239
Chemists, photographic dealers	295	919	291	432	2,367	443
Cycle and perambulator shops	27	36	30	10	53	15
Jewellery, leather and sports goods shops	1,771	1,909	1,491	2,106	4,356	1,723
Other non-food shops	1,826	2,391	2,261	2,136	4,195	2,404
General stores	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department stores	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variety and general household stores	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Other than fixed lockable stalls in permanent markets and stalls and mobile shops operated by co-operative societies or large multiples.
(b) Returns received only: ie these figures do not include estimates for non-response.

Notes and definitions

Area covered. The census covered Great Britain. As in previous censuses Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands were excluded.

Period covered. Traders were asked to provide information for the calendar year 1971 or for any part of the year in which their business was open. If the calendar year was not their business year, a return for a business year ending between 5 April 1971 and 6 April 1972 was accepted. Answers to all the questions on the forms were required for the same period of 12 months (or shorter period as appropriate). Returns from single-shop traders which were for periods substantially different from a year were adjusted to a 12 months basis. Co-operative societies and multiple retailers gave figures in their returns for all their branches, including those which were opened or had closed during the year; no adjustments were made in these cases. Figures for seasonal traders who reported part-year trading were also accepted without adjustment.

Shops. The figures given for retail shops relate to establishments from which goods were sold or which were engaged in the repair (other than footwear), maintenance, installation or hiring out of consumer goods. The central offices and warehouses of multiple organisations and co-operative societies are not included; they will be included in the figures for organisations in the final report. Distributing depots from which roundsmen operate and credit traders calling on customers are treated as shops, but not market stalls in open markets or mobile shops except where such stalls or mobile shops belong to co-operative societies or multiple organisations.

Market stalls. This term is used to describe those stalls in which traders cannot secure their goods when business for the day is over. Stalls of this kind may or may not be located in permanent markets. Fixed lockable premises in permanent markets are treated as ordinary shops.

Mobile shops. These are travelling shops and are distinct from roundsmen's floats and vans from which milk and bread and certain other goods are delivered regularly to an established list of customers. For the purposes of these results, however, mobile shops are grouped with market stalls and excluded from figures relating to shops. An exception to this rule is that where mobile shops belong to co-operative societies or to multiple retailers they are included in the tables as though they were fixed shops.

Turnover. This means the total trading receipts during the year; it includes receipts from the sale of goods (inclusive of purchase tax), meals and refreshments, and from the repairs, rentals and other services provided, after deduction of discounts, credit and deferred rebates allowed to customers. Goods withdrawn from stock for the use of the retailer are included. There is no deduction of allowances for goods taken in part exchange. Dividends of co-operative societies are not deducted from turnover. Sales against checks of check trading companies are included at their face value. Hire purchase and other credit transactions originated during the year are included at their cash value plus any charge for credit provided by the retailer. The turnover of retailers operating sub-post offices includes the gross remuneration received in respect of this work without deduction of disbursements.

Persons engaged. Includes all persons who worked in the business in the week ended 30 October 1971 or (if the business was closed in that week) in the nearest normal trading week, including those temporarily absent through sickness or holidays. All working proprietors and members of the owner's family who worked in the business are included, whether or not they received a definite wage, as well as paid employees. Part-time directors paid by fee only are excluded. Part-time workers are included, however short the period for which they worked during the week.

Rounding of figures. For turnover each figure has been rounded to the nearest £1,000 and there may therefore be small discrepancies between the sums of individual figures and the totals shown.

Notes on kinds of business

Grocers and provision dealers. Includes cooked meat and delicatessen shops; small general shops of the 'village general store' type selling both food and non-food items; and general food shops where groceries are the main item sold. This heading also includes establishments selling ice-cream, mineral waters and vegetarian and health foods.

Dairymen. Includes depots from which roundsmen operate, but not farms distributing milk direct to customers.

Bread and flour confectioners. Includes depots from which roundsmen operate. If the trader is also engaged in baking, the productive side of the business is included unless separate accounts are kept for it.

Off-licences. Off-licences in establishments classified as grocers and provision dealers and those attached to public houses are excluded.

TABLE 3 Retail shops by form of organisation and intermediate kind of business 1971

Kind of business	All retail shops			Retail shops of co-operative societies			Retail shops of other organisations having 10 or more branches			Retail shops of other organisations having 1-9 branches		
	Shops	Turnover	Persons engaged	Shops	Turnover	Persons engaged	Shops	Turnover	Persons engaged	Shops	Turnover	Persons engaged
	Number	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	Number
Total retail shops	472,991	15,610,730	2,541,430	15,413	1,107,999	132,204	66,313	6,026,661	804,053	391,265	8,476,070	1,605,173
Grocers and provision dealers	105,283	4,156,487	542,676	7,745	549,943	56,377	10,973	1,841,889	194,057	86,565	1,764,655	292,242
Other food retailers	92,524	2,614,683	418,437	4,184	256,097	31,408	16,142	775,055	95,970	72,198	1,583,531	291,059
Dairymen	3,853	563,190	59,287	447	177,568	19,064	537	247,462	22,204	2,869	138,160	18,019
Butchers	33,939	894,174	123,614	2,851	49,032	6,815	3,962	151,567	17,815	27,126	693,574	98,984
Fishmongers, poulterers	4,678	82,456	15,481	52	767	160	116	3,606	577	4,510	78,083	14,744
Greengrocers, fruiterers (including those selling fish)	23,318	383,058	85,917	321	5,683	1,138	951	35,267	6,741	22,046	342,108	78,038
Bread and flour confectioners	17,299	332,598	106,421	300	12,795	3,175	5,841	129,161	36,273	11,158	190,642	66,973
Off-licences	9,437	359,207	27,717	213	10,252	1,056	4,735	207,992	12,360	4,489	140,963	14,301
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	52,064	1,305,875	275,458	73	3,911	208	5,564	191,354	32,796	46,427	1,110,610	242,454
Clothing and footwear shops	81,279	2,371,766	403,744	1,324	39,410	7,387	16,715	1,314,346	171,751	63,240	1,018,010	224,606
Footwear shops	13,445	349,347	68,661	346	7,587	1,440	6,359	231,672	43,526	6,740	110,088	23,695
Men's and boys' wear shops	14,619	482,527	71,046	220	6,717	987	4,375	239,965	30,590	10,024	235,845	39,469
Women's and girls' wear, household textiles and general clothing shops	53,215	1,539,891	264,037	758	25,106	4,960	5,981	842,709	97,635	46,476	672,076	161,442
Household goods shops	70,342	2,006,634	289,691	635	29,775	3,681	10,285	647,100	68,563	59,422	1,329,759	217,447
Furniture and allied shops	22,131	725,932	92,759	275	15,919	1,745	2,086	196,921	18,701	19,770	513,092	72,313
Radio and electrical goods shops (excluding hire)	17,942	572,511	76,610	186	8,953	1,125	2,858	192,405	15,908	14,898	371,154	59,577
Radio and television hire shops	3,808	225,396	28,196	8	807	57	2,774	189,629	22,373	1,026	34,960	5,766
Hardware, china, wallpaper and paint shops	26,461	482,795	92,126	166	4,097	754	2,567	68,145	11,581	23,728	410,553	79,791
Other non-food retailers	66,724	1,568,726	298,043	727	24,444	3,872	4,341	388,654	60,914	61,656	1,155,628	233,257
Bookshops and stationers	6,001	189,089	36,255	5	283	40	281	13,856	2,140	5,715	174,950	34,075
Chemists, photographic dealers	16,670	728,966	116,382	648	21,692	3,370	2,575	306,121	49,178	13,447	401,152	63,834
Cycle and perambulator shops	2,793	38,791	7,372	12	433	47	21	975	130	2,760	37,383	7,195
Jewellery, leather and sports goods shops	21,786	404,338	76,404	36	1,683	305	1,198	58,574	8,156	20,552	344,080	67,943
Other non-food shops	19,474	207,543	61,630	26	352	110	266	9,127	1,310	19,182	198,063	60,210
General stores	4,775	1,586,559	313,381	725	204,418	29,271	2,293	868,264	180,002	1,757	513,877	104,108
Department stores	818	950,030	181,567	233	159,631	23,515	242	360,734	67,278	343	429,664	90,774
Variety and general household stores	3,957	636,529	131,814	492	44,787	5,756	2,051	507,529	112,724	1,414	84,212	13,334

Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents. Includes establishments specialising in the sale of confectionery or tobacco or newspapers and periodicals; and those combining the sale of two or more of these commodity groups. Street newsvendors were not included in the census.

Footwear shops. Includes establishments combining the sale and repair of footwear but excludes establishments specialising in repairs, ie those whose receipts for repairs account for 80 per cent or more of turnover.

Men's and boys' wear shops. Includes retail bespoke tailors; figures for the productive side of the business are included except where separate accounts were kept for it.

Women's and girls' wear, household textile and general clothing shops. Includes establishments specialising in the sale of a particular category of women's wear – such as outerwear or underwear specialists, milliners, furriers, infants' or children's wear shops – together with drapers and establishments selling a full range of women's clothing. Soft furnishings and household textiles shops are included here because so much of these goods is sold in women's wear and drapery shops. Wool and art needlework shops, second-hand clothing shops and clothing hire shops are also included, as are clothing repair shops.

Furniture and allied shops. Includes establishments selling or repairing domestic furniture and beds and mattresses; floor covering shops; antique dealers; art dealers and picture framers; and second-hand furniture dealers. Dealers in office furniture are excluded.

Radio and electrical goods shops (excluding hire). Establishments where the main business is hiring out radio and television sets are excluded as also are radio or television relay showrooms. Electricity Board showrooms are also excluded.

Radio and television hire shops. These are shops the main receipts of which are rental payments for the hire of radio or television sets, excluding wired relay sets.

Hardware, china, wallpaper and paint shops. Includes domestic hardware and ironmongery shops and do-it-yourself shops; china and glassware dealers; wallpaper and paint dealers. Gas Board showrooms are excluded.

Booksellers, stationers. Includes establishments selling books, stationery, artists' supplies, maps, greeting cards, etc; second-hand booksellers; and circulating libraries. Combined bookseller-newsagents and stationer-newsagents are included here but not newsagents with only small sales of books or stationery. Dealers in office equipment, law and commercial stationery, and the like are excluded.

Chemists, photographic dealers. Includes dispensing chemists, including any combining the business of a dispensing chemist with that of an optician; other establishments selling chemists' goods, toilet preparations, cosmetics, etc; establishments selling cameras, photographic film and accessories.

Cycle and perambulator shops. Includes establishments selling cycles and cycle and motor accessories; establishments selling perambulators (these shops usually also sell nursery furniture and bedding). Shops whose main receipts were from the sale of motor accessories were not included in the census. Cycle and perambulator shops were previously included in the broad group 'Household goods shops' although cycle shops were classified in the Standard Industrial Classification to the broad group 'Other non-food retailers'. The 1968 revision of this Classification classified perambulator shops also to the latter broad group, so the whole of the intermediate group 'Cycle and perambulator shops' has now been transferred to 'Other non-food retailers'.

Jewellery, leather and sports goods shops. Includes establishments selling or repairing jewellery, gold and silver wear, watches and clocks; leather and travel goods; sports goods; toys; camping equipment; and fancy goods.

Other non-food shops. Includes florists, nurserymen and garden seedsmen, pet and pet food shops, general second-hand dealers, sub-post offices with minor retail sales, and other non-food shops (including for example pawnbrokers, retailers and handicraft materials, philatelic goods, and scientific, medical and surgical goods).

Department Stores. A fresh definition for a department store was agreed with the Census of Distribution Advisory Committee for the 1971 census. The definition is substantially the same as that used in previous censuses in that the shop must have 25 or more persons engaged and sell a wide range of commodities, which must include significant amounts of clothing and household goods. The spread of sales is defined as follows:

> having in each of 5 or more of the commodity groups listed below sales amounting to at least £15,000 or at least 2 per cent of total turnover whichever is the greater.
>
> There must be at least one qualifying group in each of the categories I, II and III

Category	Commodity Group.
I	1 Men's and boys' wear
	2 Women's, girls' and children's wear
	3 Footwear
II	4 Furniture and floor coverings
	5 Radio, electrical and hardware
III	6 Food
	7 Haberdashery and other drapery goods, and leather and travel goods
	8 Household textiles and soft furnishings
	9 Miscellaneous

Variety and general household stores. Includes variety or 'bazaar stores' selling a very wide range of goods usually displayed in trays or racks for selection by customers, and general household stores which are defined as follows:

> shops with a turnover of £15,000 or more selling a varied range of household goods but which cannot appropriately be classified as department stores. They must have sales amounting to at least 20 per cent of total turnover in each of at least two of the following three groups:
>
> 1 Furniture and floor coverings
> 2 Radio, electrical and hardware
> 3 Clothing, soft furnishings and household textiles
>
> Credit traders calling on customers, whose sales qualify under this definition or would meet the required spread of sales for a department store, are classified to this kind of business.

Mail order businesses include all traders wholly or mainly engaged in mail order trading as well as general mail order houses.

Footwear repairers. These are establishments undertaking footwear repairing and not having significant sales of footwear (those that did were classified as footwear shops).

Hairdressers. Includes hairdressers and hairdresser-tobacconists and shops specialising in manicure and beauty treatment.

Laundries, launderettes and dry cleaners. In addition to the three kinds of organisations named this group includes organisations hiring out towels and other linen or hiring out overalls and other industrial clothing. Separate figures for each of these five kinds of business will be published in the final report.

Inquiries

Inquiries about the Census of Distribution for 1971 should be made to the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NPT 1XG (Tel: Newport (0633) 56111, ext. 2000).

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Census of Production for 1973: provisional results

The following table gives for manufacturing industries some summary provisional results of the Census of Production for 1973. A Business Monitor (reference PA 1000), which will be available from HM Stationery Office towards the end of December beside giving information on output, employment and net capital expenditure includes figures on total sales of goods produced and work done, the cost of purchases, the breakdown of employment, and wages and salaries between operatives and administrative, clerical and technical employees, and details of capital expenditure. In the Monitor the information is analysed by 158 census industries covering the extractive, manufacturing, and water supply industries.

The Census for 1973 is the fourth of the series of annual censuses of production conducted by the Business Statistics Office (BSO). The censuses together with quarterly inquiries into manufacturers' sales of products and less frequent inquiries into additional subjects, including details of purchases of inputs by industry, form the new integrated system of industrial statistics being introduced by the Government Statistical Service. The results of the annual censuses enable detailed comparisons to be made between different industries in the same year and for the same industry over time. In general, the results provide a basis for judgments to be made about industrial development and the impact of Government policy.

Coverage

The censuses conducted by the BSO for 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973 covered establishments in Great Britain engaged in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply (Orders II-XIX and XXI of the SIC). The Department of Commerce, Northern Ireland, have provided data for industries other than mining and quarrying and this has been incorporated in the table which thus relates to the United Kingdom. For 1973 census returns were required from establishments employing on average 20 or more persons during the year.

Response

The forms for the 1973 Census were despatched at the beginning of 1974 and, where necessary, three reminders were sent, the third in November. The estimates in the tables are based on questionnaires received at the BSO up to mid-November. Response is estimated to cover 65 per cent of total employment, including establishments below the exemption limit of 20 in manufacturing industries. The response for each Order is indicated in the table. The response rates, however, reflect a degree of estimation because average employment of non-respondents in 1973 has itself been estimated.

Results

The figures in the table include estimates for unsatisfactory returns, non-response and exempted establishments and are therefore for all establishments in each industry. Final results of the 1973 Census, including analyses by size of establishment and by region, will appear in about 160 separate industry reports which will be

Output employment and capital expenditure 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973

All United Kingdom establishments classified to manufacturing

Standard Industrial Classification (a)		GROSS OUTPUT £ million				NET OUTPUT (b) £ million				Total employment proprietors) Thousand	
Order		1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971
III	Food, drink and tobacco	9,157.1	9,829.2	10,645.3	11,884.6	2,346.8	2,597.2	3,052.8	3,507.0	793.4	794.7
V	Chemicals and allied industries	3,901.7	4,166.9	4,588.9	5,578.9	1,694.0	1,827.8	2,063.4	2,411.2	425.5	412.1
VI	Metal manufacture	4,404.5	3,934.7	4,285.3	5,590.3	1,463.9	1,269.9	1,421.0	1,777.9	576.0	546.0
VII	Mechanical engineering	4,995.1	5,348.7	5,224.8	6,294.8	2,401.6	2,575.0	2,633.2	3,094.2	1,047.0	1,006.2
VIII	Instrument engineering	650.0	697.4	784.5	895.9	342.1	376.3	414.5	469.1	177.0	174.1
IX	Electrical engineering	3,597.7	3,876.6	4,312.3	5,316.4	1,638.5	1,828.3	2 063.7	2,511.2	773.0	761.6
X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	632.2	726.1	768.3	860.8	314.6	360.9	387.2	438.1	182.7	177.3
XI	Vehicles	4,629.7	4,970.1	5,480 4	6,052.2	1,652.3	1,749.7	2,171.9	2,609.8	802.3	789.3
XII	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,589.4	2,732.6	3,086.8	3,573.2	1,162.3	1,239.1	1,385.2	1,637.2	556.9	546.8
XIII	Textiles	2,960.0	3,019.2	3,245.0	4,036.7	1,144.9	1,197.7	1.317.3	1,683.9	652.5	612.6
XIV	Leather, leather goods and fur	219.4	236.3	312.2	362.1	79.5	89.1	110.7	116.2	45.7	45.3
XV	Clothing and footwear	1,240.2	1,387.9	1,467.7	1,768.0	571.3	646.3	699.0	827.0	450.2	454.7
XVI	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,347.6	1,550.0	1,805.0	1,992.7	684.2	803.0	939.6	1,175.0	296.4	287.0
XVII	Timber, furniture, etc.	1,328.7	1,537.1	1,893.6	2,509.5	533.2	624.8	790.8	1,053.4	267.0	261.7
XVIII	Paper, printing and publishing	2,894.9	3,156.3	3,566.6	4,172.4	1,462.4	1,599.6	1,829.7	2,230.7	607.1	592.4
XIX	Other manufacturing industries	1,552.9	1,679.9	1,875.2	2,207.7	760.4	822.3	948.8	1,114.7	343.8	335.5
III and V to XIX	of manufacturing industries	46,101.1	48,849.0	53,341.9	63.096.2	18,252.0	19,607.0	22,228.8	26,656.6	7,996.5	7,797.3

(a) References are to the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968).
(b) See definitions for note of difference in series between 1970-72 and 1973.
(c) New building work and acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, plant and machinery and vehicles.

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published from the end of 1975. Publication of the final results for the 1972 Census should begin towards the turn of the year.

The last of the 155 industry reports for 1971 was published in November 1974.

Comparison between 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973

The table gives data for 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973. The results for 1970 and 1971 are from the final Census Reports. Although the results for 1972 are mainly those given in the provisional results for that year improved estimates have been included where possible. The definitions of some items and of net output particularly differ slightly between 1970-1972 and 1973, that for net output is explained below.

Definitions and notes

Employment relates to the average number of persons employed during the year.

Gross output measures the total value of production (including work done) by establishments during the year. It is calculated as follows:

	Value of sales and work done
Plus/Less	Increase/decrease in value of stocks of goods on hand for sale
Plus/Less	Increase/decrease in value of work in progress = Gross output

Net output represents the value added to materials by the process of production (including the margin on selling any merchanted or factored goods). It is calculated as follows:

	Gross output
Less:	Purchase adjusted for change in value of stocks of fuel and raw materials
Less:	Payments for work given out to other establishments
Less:	Net amount of any duties, subsidies, allowances and levies payable = Net output.

NB This is the definition used for 1973 when, except for the mining and quarrying industries, the amounts paid to other organisations for transport were not separately distinguished in the Census. For 1970-1972, data on this item were collected and, with the items shown above, deducted from gross output to arrive at net output. The discontinuity between 1970-1972 and 1973 in the net output series is relatively small, transport being 3 per cent or less of gross output, for all Orders in manufacturing save one: for Order XVI the cost for 1971, the latest available year, was £111 million.

Figures in the table have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest digit; there may be apparent slight discrepancies between the sum of the constituent items and the totals shown.

Further notes and definitions are given in Business Monitor PA 1000. Inquiries about the Annual Censuses of Production should be made to the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NPT 1XG, Tel. 0633-56111, ext. 2455.

(including working		NET OUTPUT PER HEAD £ million				Total net capital expenditure (c) £ million				% response	Standard Industrial Classification (a)	
1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973	1973	Order	
794.5	786.0	2,957	3,268	3,842	4,462	238.1	258.9	276.1	376.6	68	III	Food, drink and tobacco
402.2	400.1	3,981	4,435	5,130	6,026	384.1	367.9	317.7	246.3	77	V	Chemicals and allied industries
504.5	505.5	2,541	2,326	2,817	3,518	286.4	357.1	289.5	304.5	75	VI	Metal manufacture
933.5	924.5	2,293	2,559	2,821	3,347	164.3	149.3	135.9	200.2	54	VII	Mechanical engineering
169.8	172.5	1,933	2,161	2,441	2,719	24.7	22.9	24.2	39.2	49	VIII	Instrument engineering
750.5	829.1	2,120	2,401	2,750	3,029	122.2	121.1	129.2	153.3	59	IX	Electrical engineering
173.0	174.0	1,722	2,035	2,238	2,518	28.5	27.0	24.7	43.5	85	X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering
777.0	777.2	2,059	2,217	2,795	3,358	227.7	168.3	120.0	171.4	75	XI	Vehicles
546.5	546.4	2,087	2,266	2,535	2,996	97.8	96.3	101.1	105.1	55	XII	Metal goods not elsewhere specified
587.2	586.4	1,754	1,955	2,243	2,872	147.0	124.1	104.8	194.1	72	XIII	Textiles
46.2	43.3	1,740	1,967	2,396	2,684	4.7	5.0	6.3	9.0	55	XIV	Leather, leather goods and fur
450.6	446.3	1,269	1,421	1,551	1,853	21.2	18.8	23.6	37.4	54	XV	Clothing and footwear
289.6	285.5	2,308	2,798	3,245	4,116	87.5	95.7	103.9	139.0	70	XVI	Bricks, pottery glass, cement, etc.
271.2	276.8	1,997	2,388	2,916	3,806	32.0	39.6	51.4	77.3	49	XVII	Timber, furniture, etc.
580.9	577.4	2,409	2,700	3,150	3,863	131.6	116.5	108.3	158.5	66	XVIII	Paper, printing and publishing
340.6	338.4	2,212	2,451	2,786	3,294	83.3	102.5	104.4	133.1	61	XIX	Other manufacturing industries
7,617.8	7,669.3	2,283	2,515	2,918	3,476	2,081.1	2,071.0	1,921.1	2,388.5	65	III and V to XIX	of manufacturing industries

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Current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments for November

In November 1974 the current account is estimated to have been in deficit by £404 million. The deficit on trade in goods was £534 million, seasonally adjusted, of which £307 million was accounted for by the deficit on trade in oil (that is, petroleum and petroleum products – for details see Table 9). The balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £130 million.

In the three months September to November 1974 the current account deficit averaged £317 million a month compared with £302 million a month in the previous three months.

£ million per month seasonally adjusted

	Current balance	Visible balance: Trade in goods			Invisible balance: Services and other current transactions
		Petroleum and petroleum products	Other goods	Total	
1973 1st qtr.	– 64	– 62	– 55	−117	+ 53
2nd qtr.	– 66	– 75	– 58	−133	+ 67
3rd qtr.	– 91	– 79	−122	−201	+110
4th qtr.	−179	−100	−234	−334	+155
1974 1st qtr.	−321	−243	−183	−426	+105
2nd qtr.	−330	−309	−145	−454	+124
3rd qtr.	−260	−306	– 81	−387	+127
June	−367	−320	−171	−491	+124†
July	−346	−347	−126	−473	+127†
August	−193	−267	– 53	−320	+127†
Sept.	−242	−304	– 65	−369	+127†
October	−305	−330	−105	−435	+130*
Nov.	−404	−307	−227	−534	+130*
Jun.-Aug.	−302	−311	−117	−428	+126
Sep.-Nov.	−317	−314	−132	−446	+129

* These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.

† One third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate. Monthly figures of invisibles are not available.

TABLE 1 (a) Visible trade on balance of payments basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports (fob)	Imports (fob)	Visible balance
1972	761	818	– 57
1973 r	955	1,151	−196
1972 1st quarter	726	766	– 40
2nd quarter	764	786	– 22
3rd quarter	684	779	– 95
4th quarter	871	940	– 69
1973 1st quarter	878	995	−117
2nd quarter	931	1,064	−133
3rd quarter r	996	1,197	−201
4th quarter r	1,013	1,348	−334
1974 1st quarter r	1,136	1,562	−426
2nd quarter r	1,304	1,758	−454
3rd quarter r	1,391	1,778	−387
June r	1,341	1,832	−491
July r	1,340	1,813	−473
August r	1,391	1,711	−320
September r	1,443	1,812	−369
October r	1,346	1,781	−435
November p	1,297	1,831	−534
Jun.-Aug.	1,357	1,785	−428
Sept.-Nov. p	1,362	1,808	−446

p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

Visible trade

(a) Summary. In November there was a deficit on visible trade of £534 million, seasonally adjusted: the value of exports was £1,297 million and the value of imports was £1,831 million.

In the three months ended November, the visible trade deficit averaged £446 million a month compared with a monthly average of £428 million in the previous three months. The deficit on trade in oil

ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

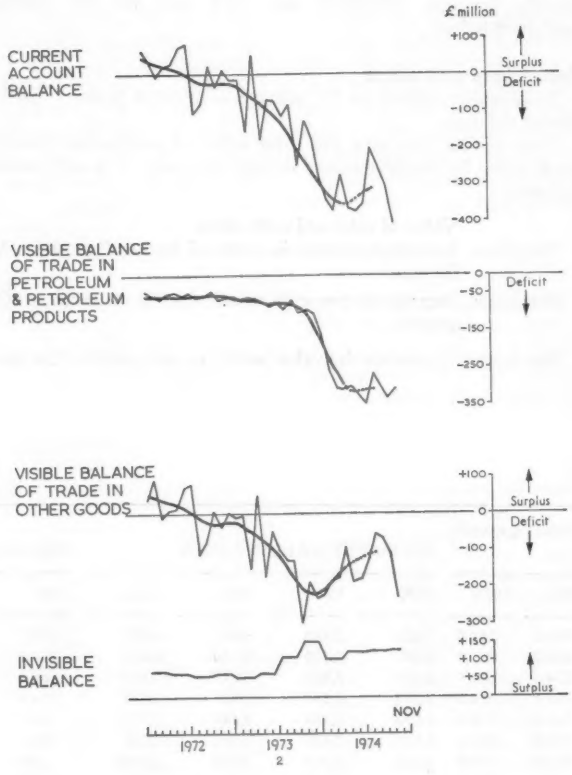

TABLE 1 (b) Invisible Trade¶

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Credits	Debits	Invisible balance
1972	503	441	+ 62
1973	664	568	+ 96
1972 1st quarter	491	423	+ 68
2nd quarter	490	428	+ 62
3rd quarter	505	448	+ 57
4th quarter	528	465	+ 63
1973 1st quarter	580	527	+ 53
2nd quarter	623	556	+ 67
3rd quarter	686	576	+110
4th quarter	767	612	+155
1974 1st quarter	796	691	+105
2nd quarter	796	672	+124
3rd quarter	803	676	+127
October			+130*
November			+130*

¶ See note 1(g).

* These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.

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at an average of £314 million was little changed between the same periods while the deficit on other goods rose to an average of £132 million from £117 million.

In the three months ended October (the latest period for which information is available), the terms of trade improved by 3 per cent compared with the three months May to July, the result of a 5 per cent rise in the export unit value index as against a 2 per cent rise in the import unit value index.

TABLE 2 Exports

Seasonally adjusted values § — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (fob)	Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1972	812	− 51	761
1973 r	1,038	− 83	955
1972 1st quarter	773	− 48	726
2nd quarter	813	− 49	764
3rd quarter	733	− 49	684
4th quarter	929	− 59	871
1973 1st quarter	945	− 68	878
2nd quarter	1,005	− 73	931
3rd quarter r	1,084	− 88	996
4th quarter r	1,117	−104	1,013
1974 1st quarter r	1,215	− 79	1,136
2nd quarter r	1,377	− 73	1,304
3rd quarter r	1,487	− 96	1,391
June r	1,411	− 69	1,341
July r	1,442	−102	1,340
August r	1,483	− 93	1,391
September r	1,534	− 92	1,443
October r	1,458	−113	1,346
November p	1,384	− 87	1,297
June-Aug.	1,445	− 88	1,357
Sept.-Nov. p	1,459	− 97	1,362

§ Components and totals are rounded independently.
p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

TABLE 3 Imports

Seasonally adjusted values § — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (cif)	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: Freight insurance and other valuation adjustments	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: Coverage adjustments ‡	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1972	928	− 86	−24	818
1973	1,321	−114	−56	1,151
1972 1st quarter	877	− 81	−30	766
2nd quarter	891	− 86	−19	786
3rd quarter	888	− 82	−27	779
4th quarter	1,057	− 94	−23	940
1973 1st quarter	1,130	−102	−33	995
2nd quarter	1,226	−110	−52	1,064
3rd quarter	1,388	−118	−73	1,197
4th quarter	1,541	−128	−65	1,348
1974 1st quarter r	1,767	−141	−64	1,562
2nd quarter r	1,980	−140	−82	1,758
3rd quarter r	1,991	−143	−70	1,778
June r	2,051	−143	− 76	1,832
July r	2,052	−149	− 91	1,813
August r	1,929	−139	− 79	1,711
September r	1,990	−140	− 39	1,812
October r	2,015	−140	− 95	1,781
November p	1,995	−137	− 27	1,831
June-Aug.	2,011	−144	− 82	1,785
Sept.-Nov. p	2,000	−139	− 54	1,808

§ Components and totals are rounded independently.
‡ Including adjustments for arrivals of and payments for United States military aircraft etc. up to the end of 1972. p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

(b) Exports. The value of exports in November was £1,297 million seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis.

In the three months September to November exports averaged £1,362 million, about the same as in the previous three months. Between these periods exports to Western Europe fell by 2 per cent (with deliveries to the EEC down 1 per cent), while deliveries to the Sterling Area outside Europe rose by 9 per cent. Shipments to North America fell by 1 per cent while those to the rest of the world were 5 per cent higher.

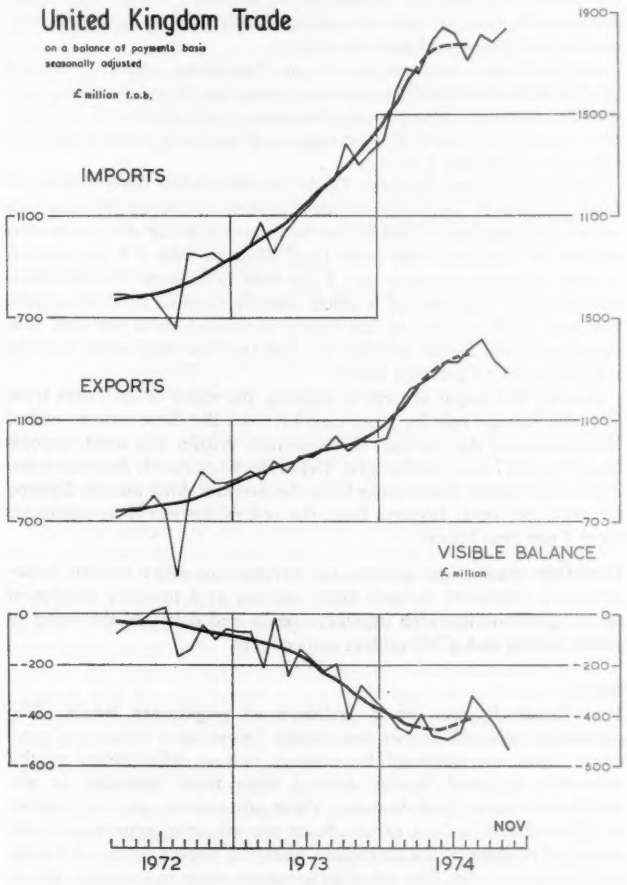

TABLE 4 Recorded values
Overseas trade statistics basis

£ million per month

	Exports fob	Imports cif ‡
1972 1st quarter	770.7	905.7
2nd quarter	843.9	910.6
3rd quarter	683.3	850.0
4th quarter	950.7	1,052.1
1973 1st quarter	942.6	1,189.6
2nd quarter	1,024.9	1,240.8
3rd quarter	1,018.7	1,313.2
4th quarter	1,165.5	1,541.1
1974 1st quarter	1,194.5	1,777.3
2nd quarter	1,403.5	2,015.2
3rd quarter	1,410.7	1,933.8
September	1,358.8	1,861.7
October r	1,609.2	2,147.8
November p	1,442.8	2,008.9

‡ Including arrivals of US military aircraft up to the end of 1972.
p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

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Exports of manufactured goods increased by 5 per cent in the latest three months: in contrast shipments of non-manufactures fell by 12 per cent. Within manufactures exports of machinery increased by 9 per cent, road motor vehicles by 13 per cent and other transport equipment by 30 per cent (which includes ships and aircraft and is a volatile series). The value of exports of chemicals was at the same level as in the previous three-monthly period, whilst shipments of textiles fell by 8 per cent.

(c) **Imports.** The value of imports in November was £1,831 million, seasonally adjusted on a balance of payment basis. This figure includes the value of three large aircraft delivered to British Airways and higher than usual imports of ships.

In the three months September to November, imports averaged £1,808 million a month, 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months. Between these periods, the value of oil imports fell by 3 per cent (mainly the result of lower imports of products) while imports of other goods rose by 2 per cent.

Measured on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis, both imports of food, beverages and tobacco and imports of industrial materials were 1 per cent lower. Within the latter group, a rise of 4 per cent in imports of chemicals was more than offset by falls of 5 per cent in arrivals of basic materials and 1 per cent in imports of other semi-manufactures. Imports of finished manufactures in total were little changed, with imports of machinery increasing by 2 per cent and imports of road motor vehicles by 1 per cent but with other finishde manufactures 10 per cent lower.

Among our major sources of imports, the value of deliveries from Western Europe rose by 1 per cent between the three months ended November and the previous three months. Within this total, imports from the EEC were unchanged. Deliveries from North America were 3 per cent higher while those from the Sterling Area outside Europe fell by 6 per cent. Imports from the rest of the world in aggregate were 4 per cent lower.

Invisible trade. The balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £130 million with monthly credits and debits of the order of £800 million and £700 million respectively.

Notes

1(a) Trade figures on a balance of payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics*. These adjustments are summarised in Tables 2 and 3 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of US military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special US Exim Bank credit (the values involved are now small). All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual *Pink Book, United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1963-73* (Table 6 and pp. 62-66) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated 4 November 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.

1(b). The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports (Tables 2 and 3) and the monthly figures of trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 9). They cannot be estimated for the area and other commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 5 to 8 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis and correspond with the totals given in the first columns of Tables 2 and 3. Whereas comment on total trade and trade in petroleum and petroleum products relates to figures for exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and other commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 5 to 8. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it

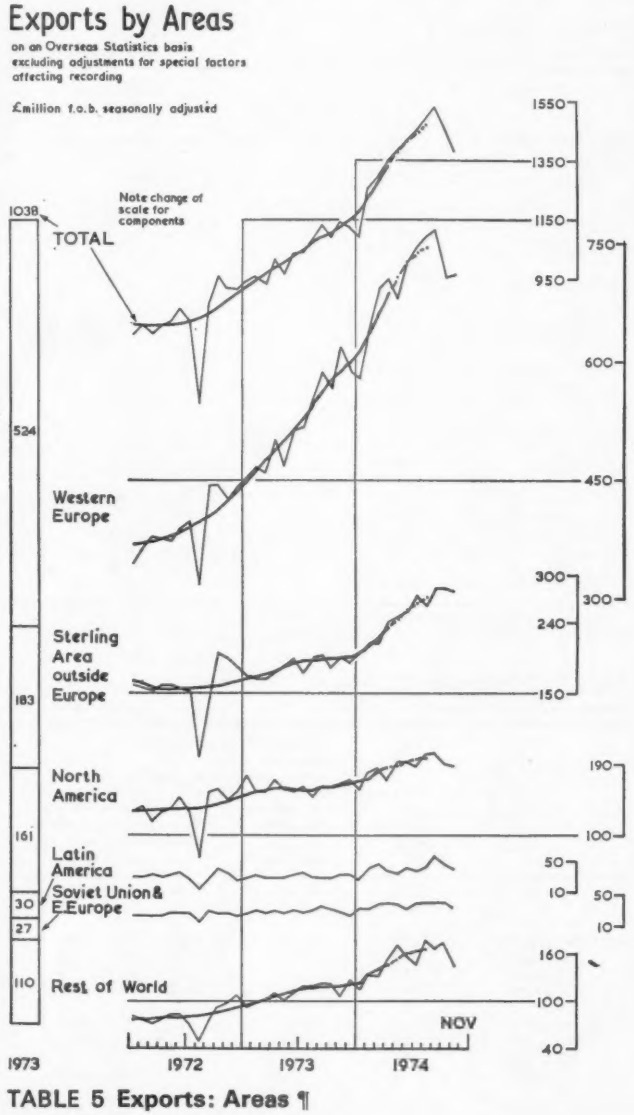


TABLE 5 Exports: Areas ¶

Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob per month

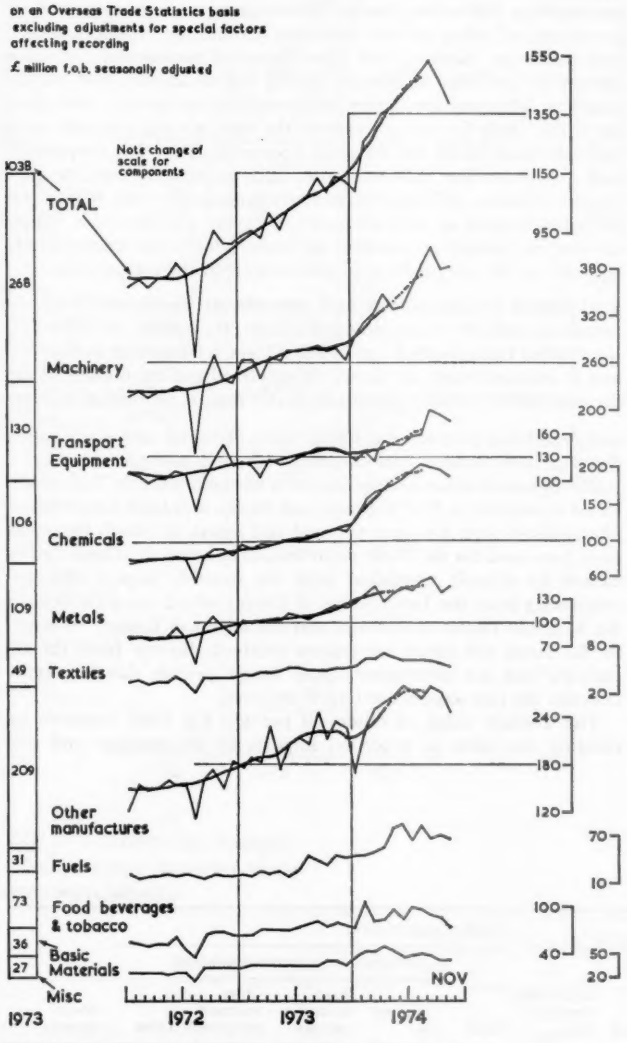
		Total	Sterling area outside Europe	Western Europe inc. Irish Republic: Total	EEC	EFTA	North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of world
1973		1,038	183	524	336	146	161	30	27	110
1973	4th qtr.	1,117	189	589	377	164	165	30	26	118
1974	1st qtr.	1,215	210	635	406	184	175	35	33	126
	2nd qtr.	1,377	247	705	474	183	187	37	35	160
	3rd qtr.	1,487	274	758	495	197	199	47	39	166
	Sept.	1,534	287	769	504	197	205	62	40	169
	Oct. r	1,458	286	706	479	191	192	50	40	175
	Nov. p	1,384	282	710	466	190	187	41	34	143
June-Aug.		1,445	262	744	490	194	196	41	36	161
Sept.-Nov. p		1,459	285	728	483	193	195	51	38	162

¶ See Note 1(b).
r Revised estimates.
p Provisional estimates.

follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

Exports by Commodity



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1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flows of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

1(e) Recording of exports. The present system for the documentation of exports aimed at securing their full recording was introduced in October 1971; the system, and the methods used to monitor the accuracy of the resulting figures, were described in an article in *Trade and Industry*, 15 February 1973.

Regular assessments of the quality of recording had indicated that, since the beginning of 1972, there had been no need to make adjustments to the export figures for a shortfall in documentation. As the above article indicated, some errors in recording remained, whereby either the need to submit a document was overlooked or, on the other hand, two documents might be submitted for the same goods. The effect of these errors had been substantially reduced under the present system so that the small elements of under- and over-recording more or less balanced out, leaving the total recorded figure of exports in each month virtually correct.

Since the autum of 1973, however, there has been evidence of a slight deterioration causing a small net amount of under-recording. The sums involved have been very small, amounting to only about half of 1 per cent, that is around £6 million or £7 million a month by mid-1974. Because the monitoring of the export documentation in any month takes some time to carry out, the available evidence extends only to about the middle of the year. It has been provisionally assumed that an adjustment of the same amount is warranted for more recent months, and it will be continued until the evidence suggests otherwise. Meanwhile, HM Customs and Excise are taking further action to improve the lodgment of documents.

In view of the evidence at hand, an adjustment of £6 million to £7 million has now been made for each month from October 1973, with smaller notional sums in July to September 1973. The adjustment (which is included in the coverage adjustments shown in Table 2) amounted to £81 million in the 12 monthly period ended November 1974.

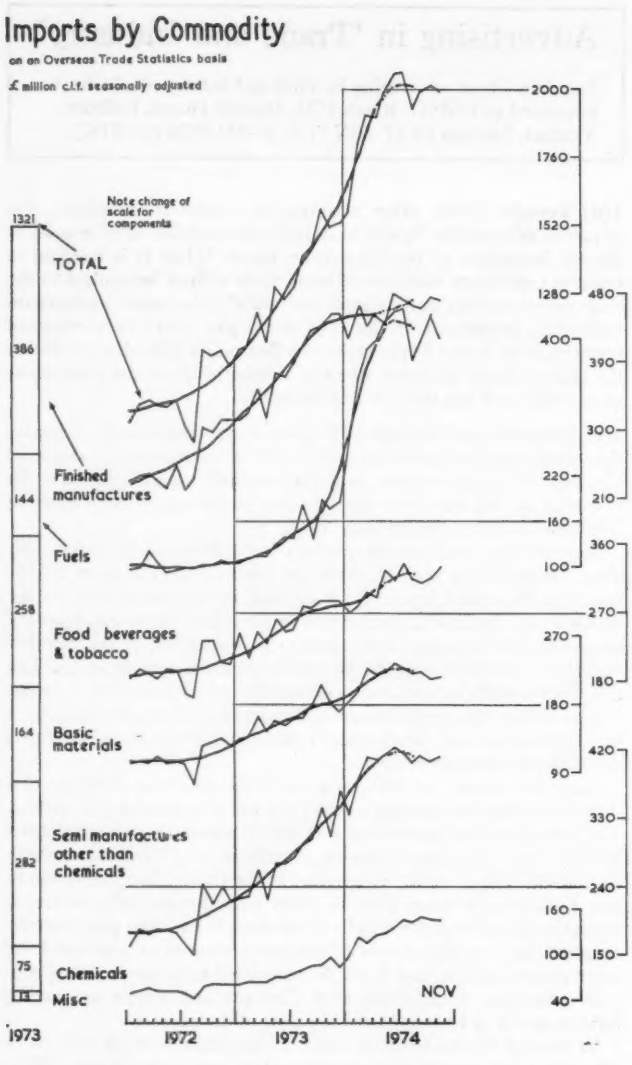
1(f) Timing. The figures for exports relate to documents received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at the Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the ship-

TABLE 6 Exports: Commodity classes¶
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob per month

					Manufactures									
						Machinery and transport equipment								
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1973	1,038	73	36	31	871	398	268	92	38	106	109	49	209	27
1973 4th quarter	1,117	77	40	41	928	410	272	99	44	117	120	52	225	32
1974 1st quarter	1,215	87	50	46	1,000	436	310	97	37	149	138	61	214	30
2nd quarter	1,377	89	52	74	1,125	482	333	102	41	177	136	67	269	36
3rd quarter	1,487	97	49	72	1,236	550	382	112	55	199	151	64	273	37
September	1,534	91	48	67	1,307	598	406	114	75	199	158	64	283	26
October r	1,458	88	43	71	1,222	564	378	123	60	195	139	59	272	36
November p	1,384	74	42	61	1,199	550	382	131	38	189	150	55	250	35
June-Aug.	1,445	96	49	77	1,182	510	356	108	44	194	146	64	273	41
Sept.-Nov. p	1,459	84	44	67	1,242	571	389	122	58	194	149	59	268	32

¶ See Note 1(b). r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates.



ment of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain customs clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

1(g) Invisible trade (services and other current transactions) covers the following items: Government services and transfer payments; all other services including sea and air transport, travel, and insurance, banking and other financial transactions; overseas income in the form of interest, profits and dividends; and private transfers. The monthly figures are inevitably less precise than those for visible trade for several reasons: the data are not available on a monthly basis (some are reported quarterly, others less frequently) and the figures are, therefore, essentially projections based on past trends; revisions, affecting particularly gross credits and debits, but often the balance as well, are more frequent; and the gross figures themselves include a number of items which are appropriately recorded as the net profit or surplus arising on the transactions.

1(h) Trade in petroleum and petroleum products. Trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 9) accounts for almost all the trade in Fuels, Section 3 of SITC(R) which is included in Tables 6 and 7. Import figures are shown for crude oil and for the rest of the division which includes petroleum partly refined for further refining and petroleum products (eg motor spirit, lamp oil and white spirit, distillate fuels, residual fuel oils, lubricating oils and greases, etc.).

The figures of value and tonnage of crude oil imports in Table 9 are based on reports to HM Customs and Excise and have been seasonally adjusted with the same seasonal and length of month factors as have been used for the Fuels totals in Tables 6 and 7. These figures cannot be directly compared with the monthly import tonnages originating from the Department of Energy which are published in the Monthly Digest of Statistics and the Digest of Energy Statistics, as the latter are based on reports received directly from the oil industry and are unadjusted. Over longer periods the differences between the two sources are largely resolved.

The average value of crude oil per ton has been obtained by dividing the value of crude oil imports by the tonnage and will

TABLE 7 Imports: Commodity classes¶
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

					Industrial materials				Finished manufactures					
										Machinery and transport equipment				
		Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Other	Miscellaneous
1973		1,321	258	144	520	164	75	282	386	198	54	22	112	13
1973	4th quarter	1,541	285	185	615	185	90	340	447	227	57	29	131	15
1974	1st quarter	1,767	282	332	692	203	113	376	443	240	49	19	136	14
	2nd quarter	1,980	311	419	771	226	130	414	458	246	46	21	143	19
	3rd quarter	1,991	322	405	785	225	149	411	467	248	64	24	137	20
	September	1,990	312	399	792	224	153	414	464	244	64	19	136	20
	October r	2,015	317	432	768	214	148	407	476	252	59	37	130	21
	November p	1,995	331	400	774	216	147	412	473	261	54	36	114	17
	June-Aug.	2,011	323	417	786	229	144	414	473	248	59	29	141	21
	Sept.-Nov. p	2,000	320	410	778	218	149	411	471	252	59	31	127	19

¶ See Note 1(b). r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates.

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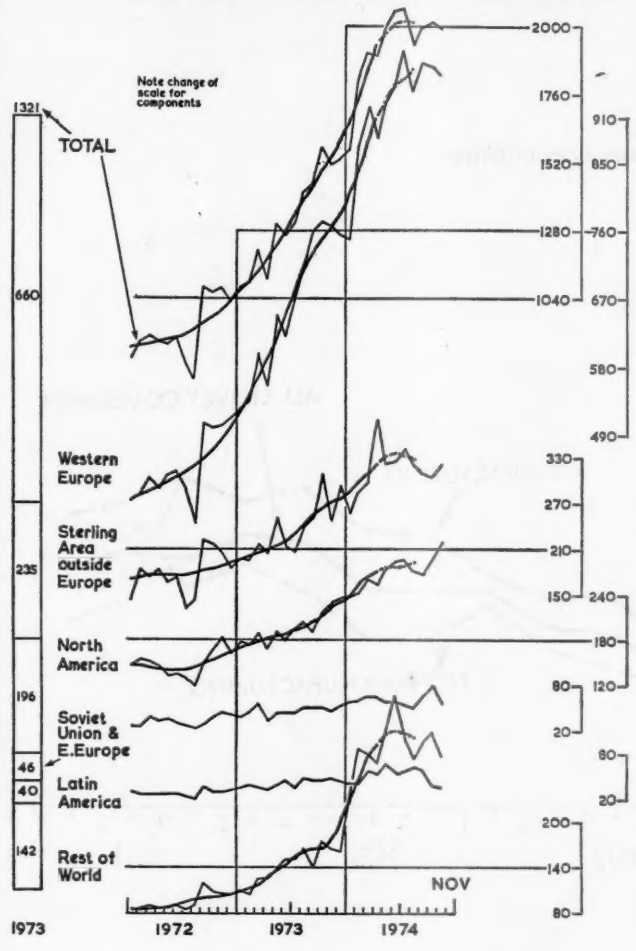
Imports by Areas

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£million c.i.f. seasonally adjusted



reflect not only changes in price but also changes in the commodity mix of imports due, for example, to differing qualities of crude oil.

2. Overseas Trade Statistics. Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports for November with cumulative totals will be published in due course* and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 122 to 139 in the Monthly Digest for January†, due to be published in the second week of February.

* Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, published by HMSO, price £2.50 (Annual Subscription £33.60).

† Monthly Digest of Statistics, published by HMSO, price 63p (Annual Subscription including Supplement of Definitions and postage £8.60).

TABLE 9 Balance of trade in petroleum and petroleum products ¶
(Division 33 of SITC(R))

Seasonally adjusted
Balance of payments basis

Monthly averages

	Balance of visible trade	Imports				Exports	
		Total	Crude oil			Rest of division	Total
	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	million tons	Average value £ per ton fob	£ million fob	£ million fob
1970	– 40	55	40	8.3	4.8	15	15
1971	– 54	72	55	8.8	6.3	17	18
1972	– 57	75	56	8.7	6.5	19	18
1973	– 79	107	78	9.4	8.3	29	28
1973 1st quarter	– 62	81	57	8.1	7.0	24	19
2nd quarter	– 75	95	70	9.4	7.4	25	20
3rd quarter	– 78	114	80	10.1	7.9	34	36
4th quarter	–100	139	106	9.8	10.8	33	39
1974 1st quarter r	–243	288	232	9.6	24.2	56	45
2nd quarter r	–309	378	312	9.7	32.1	66	69
3rd quarter r	–306	371	297	9.3	32.2	74	65
September r	–304	364	302	9.3	32.6	62	60
October r	–330	392	319	9.7	32.9	73	62
November p	–307	360	292	8.9	32.8	68	53
June-Aug.	–311	381	306	9.5	32.2	76	70
Sept.-Nov. p	–314	372	304	9.3	32.8	67	58

¶ See Note 1(h).
r Revised estimates.
p Provisional estimates.

TABLE 8 Imports: Areas¶
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million cif per month

	Total	Sterling area outside Europe	Western Europe inc. Irish Republic			North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World
			Total	EEC	EFTA				
1973	1,321	235	660	433	198	196	40	46	142
1973 4th quarter	1,541	282	763	498	225	228	45	51	166
1974 1st quarter	1,767	282	850	570	240	247	48	61	273
2nd quarter	1,980	343	922	635	252	271	60	62	320
3rd quarter	1,991	325	977	689	257	276	60	58	301
September	1,990	310	986	701	255	269	58	67	308
October r	2,015	307	976	656	261	286	38	79	319
November p	1,995	319	966	676	252	311	35	59	289
June-Aug.	2,011	331	966	677	256	281	59	55	320
Sept.-Nov. p	2,000	312	976	678	256	288	44	68	305

¶ See Note 1(b). r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates.

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Survey of company liquidity – results for the third quarter of 1974

Correction

The headings of two of the charts accompanying the article 'Survey of company liquidity' in last week's *Trade and Industry* were inadvertently transposed. The correct versions are given below.

CHART 1. **Holdings of total current assets**
Manufacturing and non-manufacturing survey companies

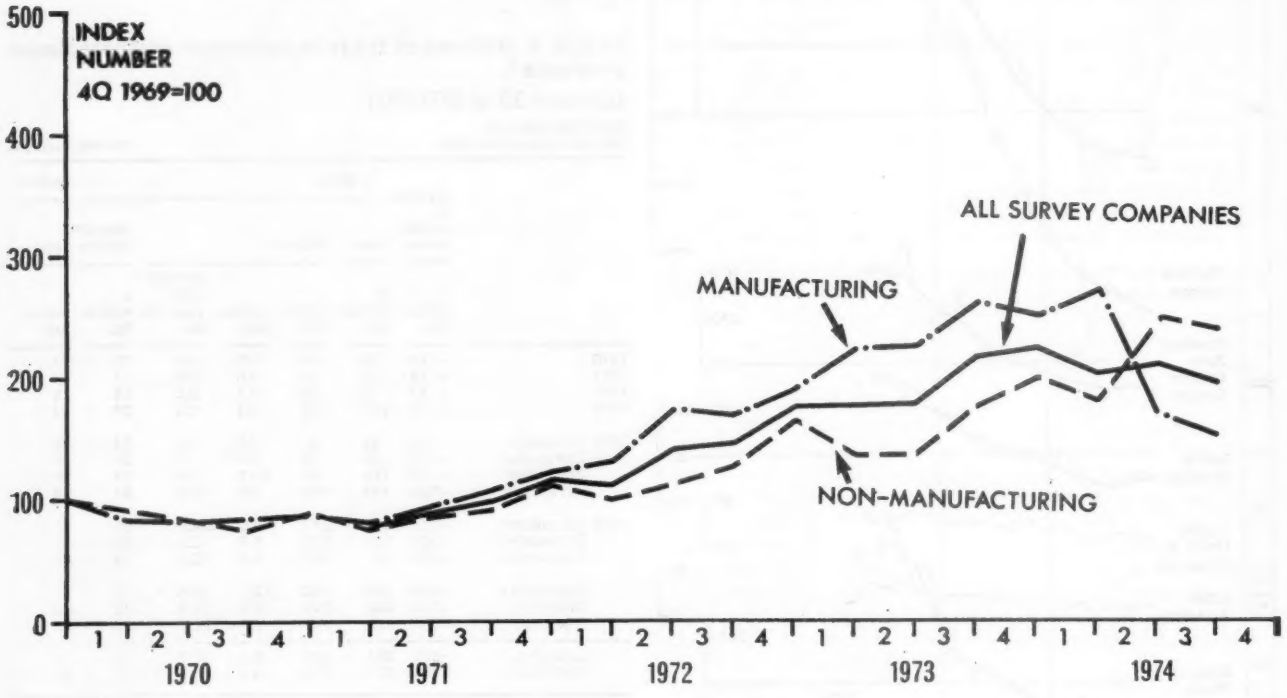
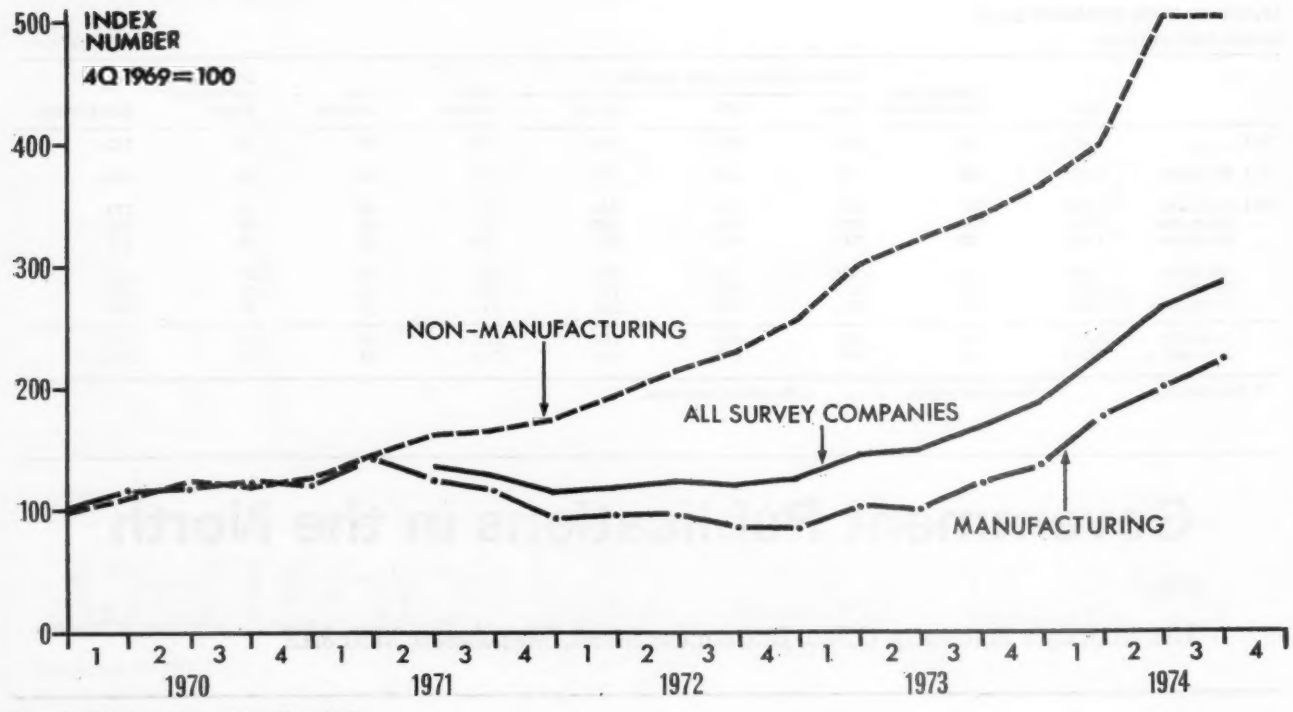


CHART 2. **Holders of total current liabilities**
Manufacturing and non-manufacturing survey companies



Wholesale price indices in November

The price index of materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco industries increased in November by ¼ per cent to 237.6 (1970=100). Small increases in the cost of crude oil, electricity and imported woodpulp were nearly offset by decreases in the cost of rubber, silver, raw cotton and shellac.

The rise of 7.5 per cent, to 207.4, in the provisional index for materials and fuel purchased by the food manufacturing industries was mainly due to higher prices for sugar, and also for tea, imported and home-produced cereals, and milk for liquid consumption. Higher prices for these commodities were partly offset by lower prices for, in particular, imported vegetable oils, oilseeds and oilcake.

The provisional price index for home sales of manufactured products rose by 1¾ per cent to 165.0 in November. The average monthly increase in the three months September to November was 2 per cent, on revised figures, following an average increase of 1½ per cent in the preceding three months, June to August. More than half of the November increase was caused by a rise of 3¾ per cent in the index of the food manufacturing industries which reflected higher output prices for sugar and milk among other foods.

Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry

There were few significant changes in the index numbers of materials purchased by broad sectors of industry, other than the food manufacturing industry, during November.

The index number for the chemicals industry fell by ¼ per cent during the month as a result of lower prices for vegetable and animal oils. The index numbers for the textile and clothing and

Notes on Wholesale Price Index Numbers

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of 4 April 1974.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) All the index numbers are compiled *exclusive* of value added tax and (before its abolition) of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) *are included*. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contrary) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry.

(4) **Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-215 3549 (Engineering), 3509 (Chemicals, Steel, Building Materials, etc.), 3548 (Textiles, Clothing, Timber, Paper, etc.), 5844 (Imported Commodities), 5994 Tables 1 and 2 indices.**

TABLE 1 Price index numbers of materials purchased

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973		1974			1973	1974							
		3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	Nov.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p	Nov. p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	150.9	167.6	214.3	215.8	215.9	166.0	217.4	216.2	213.9	214.6	216.7	216.3	223.7	228.5
	Basic materials	154.7	173.1	223.9	223.6	223.0	171.4	225.4	224.1	221.2	221.9	223.8	223.3	230.7	235.4
	ø Fuel	114.3	114.9	122.4	142.7	147.4	114.9	141.4	142.6	144.0	144.8	148.8	148.7	158.7	162.5
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	146.8	165.0	223.2	231.2	230.6	163.4	231.3	232.3	229.9	230.6	231.6	229.7	237.2	237.6
	Basic materials other than fuel	151.4	172.1	237.6	243.7	242.4	170.3	244.2	244.9	242.0	242.7	243.4	241.1	248.3	248.1
	Materials and fuels purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	155.9	168.3	188.1	178.5	181.0	166.7	182.8	177.2	175.6	176.8	181.0	185.1	193.1	207.4
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	148.7	162.2	181.9	174.7	176.6	161.1	179.2	173.4	171.5	172.5	176.4	180.8	188.3	204.4
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	141.9	154.5	200.7	214.1	219.3	151.7	212.4	215.4	214.6	217.4	220.2	220.2	227.5	227.0
311 and 312	Steel industries	127.8	131.7	143.2	172.3	183.7	131.3	170.4	172.6	174.1	180.8	183.8	186.6	196.4	199.0
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	130.5	139.7	157.2	177.7	181.2	139.1	174.4	179.1	179.6	180.3	181.4	181.8	183.2	185.5
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	131.9	142.5	160.7	178.9	165.9	141.9	180.8	181.7	174.2	166.8	167.5	163.4	163.0	165.0
361	Electrical machinery industry	130.0	139.5	157.3	177.3	174.0	138.8	176.0	179.3	176.6	174.5	174.8	172.8	173.2	175.0
Order XIII	Textile industries	173.0	177.4	192.2	191.2	190.0	173.1	192.7	190.7	190.1	192.3	191.2	186.4	185.5	186.8
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	141 0	148.0	159.3	167.4	171.9	147.9	165.7	167.6	168.9	171.3	171.5	172.9	174.2	174.8
Order XVII	Timber industries	176.6	194.8	209.2	217.1	218.4	194.2	215.6	217.8	218.0	217.8 r	218.5	218.8	219.2	219.4
481 to 484	Paper industries	130.9	135.2	157.8	173.0	203.0	134.6	168.3	175.5	175.3	201.2	203.3	204.5	213.5	215.0
Order XX	Construction materials	141.6	149.0	162.2	175.6	179.8	148.9	172.6	176.2	178.1	178.5 r	179.5	181.3	183.0	185.0
Part of Order XX	House building materials	146.9	154.5	166.0	177.2	181.9	154.4	174.7	177.5	179.3	180.0 r	181.7	184.0	186.5	189.0

ø Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials. r Revised.

CHART 1

Manufacturing Industry
(other than food, drink & tobacco)
the latest two months are provisional

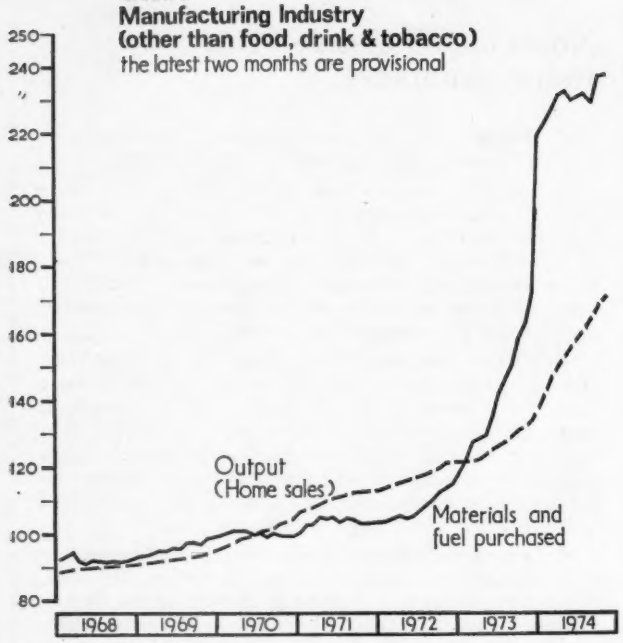


CHART 2

Food Manufacturing Industry
the latest two months are provisional

footwear industries also showed little change. The price index for the materials and fuel purchased by the textiles industry has now fallen by 3½ per cent from its peak in March.

Late information on the index for softwood has necessitated a revision in the index numbers for July for the timber industries, construction materials and housebuilding materials. The index number for the timber industries has risen by only ¾ per cent in the six months up to November.

Increased prices for steel scrap were largely responsible for the increase of 1¼ per cent in the index number for materials purchased by the steel industries. The price index numbers for the mechanical and electrical engineering industries and the electrical machinery industry rose by between 1 and 1¼ per cent during November.

Price increases over a wide range of items were responsible for an increase in the price index for engineering and allied industries of 2¾ per cent for November on provisional figures. This index has risen by 7¾ per cent between August and November, and 14¾ per cent during the last six months.

Recent price increases in the cost of steel castings were responsible for the small rise of ¼ per cent in the index for the output of the steel industries. The price indices for the output of the chemicals and paper industries both increased by approximately 1 per cent with a large number of items contributing.

The price index numbers for the output of the textile, clothing and footwear, and timber industries increased by less than 1 per cent. There was an increase of less than ½ per cent in the price index for the tobacco manufacturing industry. This index has increased by less than 2 per cent during the last six months.

TABLE 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973		1974			1973	1974							
		3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	Nov.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p	Nov. p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products	124.2	129.1	138.3	148.9	156.1	129.0	146.4	149.0	151.2	153.5	156.1	158.6	162.2	165.0
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	127.3	132.1	142.3	153.5	162.0	131.9	150.8	153.3	156.2	159.1	161.9	164.9	169.2	171.0
	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries	135.8	145.3	156.9	161.0	165.6	145.2	160.7	160.8	161.4	163.1	166.0	167.7	172.4	179.0
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Products of the food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	130.7	138.7	149.6	154.7	161.2	138.7	153.8	154.7	155.7	158.2	161.8	163.7	168.3	175.5
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	119.2	122.5	135.5	150.3	158.2	122.6	148.0	150.9	152.0	154.2	158.9	161.5	165.2	167.0
311 and 312	Steel industries	128.6	134.4	145.9	179.5	186.4	134.1	174.9	180.9	182.5	185.5	186.0	187.7	188.7	189.3
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	125.7	130.0	136.8	146.7	155.9	129.9	143.7	146.3	150.2	153.0	155.8	159.0	163.5	168.0
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	127.3	131.0	138.3	148.1	157.8	130.8	144.9	148.0	151.3	154.7	157.8	160.8	164.0	167.0
Order IX	Electrical engineering	120.6	124.6	131.5	139.9	146.4	124.3	137.7	140.2	141.9	144.7	145.9	148.6	151.5	155.5
Order XIII	Textile industries	134.5	142.4	151.6	160.4	166.5	142.7	158.4	161.0	162.0	165.2	166.6	167.8	169.6	170.8
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	122.9	127.3	133.7	138.7	143.7	127.6	137.4	138.9	139.9	142.0	142.8	146.4	148.6	149.0
Order XVII	Timber industries	145.7	153.5	165.8	174.7	182.0	154.2	172.0	174.7	177.4	179.7	182.4	184.0	186.0	187.5
481 to 484	Paper industries	125.2	131.4	145.1	160.0	180.0	131.3	155.8	160.3	163.9	173.6	180.0	186.5	190.0	192.4
Order XX	New construction‡	151	161	170	180					180					

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter (*Department of the Environment*).

TABLE 3(a) Commodities produced in the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973	1974			
		Oct.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p
101	Coal	138.8	181.6	181.6	181.6	226.2
102/1	Coated limestone roadstone	131.1	191.0	191.8	192.1	196.1
103	Sand and gravel – ex-pit or works	124.9	140.5	145.8	148.1	149.6
240	Tobacco	91.7	113.4	113.9	114.9	115.1
262	Motor spirit, Two star (including duty)	114.4	148.2	148.2	148.2	148.2
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs – including duty)ø	135.0	250.9	250.9	250.9	250.9
	Derv fuel (including duty)ø	111.8	142.6	142.6	142.6	142.6
263	Lubricating oil and greases	138.5	194.4	194.4	194.4	194.4
271	General chemicals	117.1	163.3	166.7	169.0	170.1
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	114.2	125.9	130.7	133.5	135.2
273	Toilet preparations	125.8	137.4	139.3	140.1	142.7
274	Paint	132.5	163.9	166.1	167.3	175.6
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	108.0	162.9	164.0	164.8	169.6
297/3	Explosives, fireworks, etc.	134.3	154.9	165.5	165.5	165.5
311/12	Uncoated steel sheets (other than stainless and electrical sheets)	132.1	184.1	184.1	184.1	184.1
	Tinplate	131.4	203.9	203.9	203.5	198.6
	Finished steel (other than sheets, tinplate, forgings and castings)	129.9	188.1	188.9	189.3	190.5
	Steel sheet piling	132.6	193.3	193.3	193.3	193.3
	Heavy steel bars and sections	132.1	194.5	194.5	194.5	194.5
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	135.9	196.4	196.4	196.4	198.6
312	Steel tubes – other than electric conduit tubes	132.4	192.0	192.0	197.6	199.7
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	134.7	171.0	175.6	180.2	183.1
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	131.8	170.2	177.7	190.1	190.3
321	Aluminium: Rolled	121.0	142.5	151.7	156.7	156.7
	Extruded and drawn aluminuim products – other than wire	120.7	142.1	151.3	156.3	156.3
	Aluminium: Castings	125.3	172.4	175.0	178.7	179.3
	Aluminium: Forgings	116.9	136.4	150.0	150.0	150.0
322	Brass ingots	128.6	154.2	151.7	137.6	136.7
331	Agricultural machinery	137.6	158.2	166.0	168.6	170.3
332	Metal working machine tools	131.3	166.3	168.0	177.1	181.5
333	Pumps, valves, compressors fluid power equipment	128.9	152.5	158.0	159.5 p	162.9
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	132.0	155.6	156.5	157.4	158.5
368	Domestic electrical appliances	117.3	128.7	132.8	135.9	137.7
390	Engineers' cutting tools	121.4	132.6	134.8 r	137.8	141.5
	Engineers' cutting tools: non-diamond	121.3	132.7	134.9	137.8	141.8
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	116.4	127.0	130.0	134.4	134.5
	Hacksaw blades	128.6	139.0	141.2	142.6	144.5
391	Hand tools and implements	132.8	158.5	162.9	166.2	166.8
392	Cutlery and tableware	128.8	152.1	153.4	157.7	160.8
411	Man-made fibres production	107.3	147.8	149.3	151.5	153.9
412, 414/5 and 415	All spun man-made fibres yarns	132.7	157.3	159.1	162.1	169.5
412..	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both‡	171.5	189.1 r	190.0 r	189.7	189.3
413	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate‡	157.3	200.3 r	201.2 r	201.5	200.0
	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	144.8	176.4	182.8	186.8	188.2
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	191.7	189.9	186.1	184.6	182.3
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	120.9	142.7	143.6	144.1	145.5
419	Carpets and rugs	133.1	157.0	159.2	160.2	160.9
431/1	Leather for footwear	156.7	155.3	152.0	152.8	153.5
441/449	Made-up clothing‡	123.7	139.6 r	140.0 r	144.0	145.9
450	Footwear – including rubber footwear	133.8	149.4	151.1	153.8	156.4
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks	127.7	157.0	160.9	171.9	172.2
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including building bricks	137.6	163.9	169.7	171.2	174.7
	Engineering bricks – *delivered*	158.6	203.7	205.1	205.5	207.8
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silvered glass)	122.4	138.0	141.0	144.7	152.2
463/2	Glass containers	124.1	149.8	149.8	151.8	159.8
464	Cement – *delivered in bulk*	127.4	147.3	147.3	162.5	163.0
471/1	Hardwood – home grown	198.6	227.0	225.4	224.3	224.0
471/2	Building joinery	171.6	197.4	202.9	202.9	204.6
472	Domestic furniture	135.1	156.0	158.3	161.4	162.2
473	Bedding, etc.	139.5	172.0	172.7	176.2	180.9
481	Paper and board	127.4	179.1	185.6	188.6	191.0
	Printings and writings (excluding newsprint)	128.1	175.9	178.6	180.1	184.3
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases‡	132.7 r	170.8 r	172.5 r	186.6	189.3
483	Manufactured stationery	134.7	168.9	172.3	177.5	187.5
484/1	Wallpaper	130.0	173.2	184.5	184.5	187.7
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	121.3	155.9	158.0	158.0	163.6
492	Linoleum and felt base	115.6	153.8	153.8	153.8	153.8

ø Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons exclusive of rebates.

TABLE 3(b) Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

	1973	1974			
	Nov.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Hides and skins	200.8	164.9	157.8	134.1	136.8
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	106.5	141.3	141.3	141.3	141.3
Copper‡	161.1	130.5	106.9	101.6	103.1
Lead‡	160.9	184.8	183.5	181.6	180.9
Nickel refined delivered§	116.3	144.0	144.0	146.6	148.6
Tin, ingot min. 99 75%‡	153.5	244.3	258.7	208.0	207.9
Zinc‡	551.7	368.8	319.1	286.8	277.0
Zinc§	209.6	257.9	269.1	281.4	281.4
Natural rubber	191.7	157.6	147.0	143.5	127.6 p
Sulphur, crude cif (for acid making)	96.7	168.6	168.6	168.6	168.6
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	269.9	216.9	209.5	191.1	181.8
Wool, raw	289.7	227.6	201.5	186.4 p	188.7 p
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	236.3	242.9	241.4	237.3	234.9 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	205.5	234.7	234.3	234 3 p	..
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	249.7	258.9	258.6	258.6 p	..
Woodpulp, imported	135.7	221.8	221.5	236.2	238.2

‡ LME settlement price. § Producer's price.

TABLE 4(a) Supplementary list of commodities produced in the United Kingdom (Published April, August and December)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1974 Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p
102	Stone and slate quarrying and mining	159.9	161.7	162.8	164.4	168.0
	Stone quarrying and mining‡	159.2	160.8	162.0	163.6	167.3
	Granite and other chippings, aggregates and roadstones	147.6	149.1	149.6	147.9	151.1
	Granite and other chippings	138.8	140.8	143.1	144.6	151.5
	Coated granite and whinstone roadstone‡	181.4	184.3	185.1	188.5	196.4
	Uncoated limestone roadstone and aggregates	142.5	144.2	147.7	148.0	150.1
	Uncoated limestone roadstone (excluding aggregates)	135.9	138.9	139.8	142.1	147.7
	Agricultural ground limestone	131.2	132.8	132.8	132.8	136.1
	Industrial ground limestone	138.1	138.7	139.1	143.7	144.5
	Aggregates for concrete	139.7	141.1	143.0	144.6	149.1
	Granite and limestone roadstone	156.3	157.7	159.2	158.6	161.7
	Slates	180.1	189.6	189.6	189.6	189.6
103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	139.6	141.3	145.6	147.5	150.0
	China clay	149.8	149.8	149.8	149.8	157.5
	Sand and gravel – delivered	131.6	131.9	132.7	136.1	137.6
	Moulding sand	128.4	132.6	145.2	145.2	145.2
109	Salt	129.4	129.4	134.5	136.2	146.4
211	Flour	264.8	264.8	264.8	264.8	264.8
216	Sugar – refined	139.3	159.0	159.0	159.0	184.0
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	152.0	161.4	166.8	168.6	171.9
221	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	252.9	236.2	256.8	239.8	254.5
231	Beer	111.9	112.9	113.0	115.1	115.1
240	Cigarettes	113.0	113.0	113.0	114.4	114.6
	Pipe tobacco	117.1	117.1	118.0	119.5	119.5
271/1	Inorganic chemicals	140.8	141.8	145.7	149.6	149.7
	Caustic soda, soda ash and other sodium compounds	157.1	158.7	165.6	174.3	174.9
	Caustic soda	137.1	137.4	144.9	155.3	155.3
	Soda ash	174.6	174.6	181.4	190.8	190.8
	Other sodium compounds	159.1	164.1	170.5	176.4	178.3
	Inorganic chemicals other than sodium and sodium compounds	135.7	136.5	139.4	141.8	141.7
	Inorganic acids	125.2	127.4	129.6	131.3	131.7
	Sulphuric acid	115.5	119.7	122.2	122.2	122.2
	Inorganic acids (other than sulphuric)	133.7	134.3	136.2	139.2	140.1
	Blacks, carbon and mineral	213.2	214.7	214.7	214.7	214.7
	Phosphorous and phosphorous compounds	150.9	162.9	166.3	166.3	166.3
271/2	Organic chemicals	190.9	194.3	198.4	198.7	199.9
	Alcohols	178.8	186.5	189.1	191.2	191.6
	Coal tar products	237.4	238.4	252.0	252.0	260.8
	Phenols	234.1	234.1	236.4	236.4	236.4
	Nitrogen-function organic compounds	132.0	142.4	145.9	146.2	146.5
271/3	Bleaching materials	117.9	118.3	118.3	128.2	140.4
	Plasticisers	175.3	177.3	185.1	191.0	191.1
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals	132.1	136.8	138.3	141.9	152.8
	Anti-infective agents	116.2	116.8	119.3	119.3	119.5
	Antibiotic preparations	99.7	101.0	105.8	105.8	105.8
	Hormone preparations	101.8	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3
	Preparations affecting metabolism and nutrition	128.9	128.9	132.1	132.1	132.1
	Preparations affecting the nervous system	122.5	123.1	127.9	134.1	136.2
	Analgesics	136.4	137.5	143.2	144.9	147.4
	Aspirin and compounds	141.5	143.1	151.7	154.2	154.5
	Other analgesics	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	133.1
	Anti-depressives	123.3	123.3	123.3	125.1	125.2
	Preparations acting on the cardiovascular system	110.9	111.3	111.7	114.2	115.8
	Preparations acting on the alimentary system	134.8	137.3	149.4	151.9	154.7
	Laxatives	149.0	149.0	179.7	179.7	184.7
	Preparations acting on the respiratory system	135.0	136.9	146.4	152.6	155.2
273	Hair settings, lotion and spirits	125.1	125.1	125.1	128.1	128.5
	Soapless shampoos	124.0	124.8	138.3	145.1	146.4
	Dental preparations	129.8	131.7	131.9	131.9	144.1
	Preparations especially for men‡	141.5	142.8	143.4 p	143.4 p	150.9
	Make-up	146.3	149.7	150.1 p	150.1 p	150.2
	Face powders	153.0	158.7	158.7	158.7	158.7
	Lipsticks	148.7	152.9	152.9	153.3	153.8
	Manicure preparations	141.6	141.8	142.2	142.2 p	142.2
	Other make-ups	143.9	147.0	147.5	147.5	147.5
	Eye make-up	130.7	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0
	Treatment creams	138.4	141.1 p	142.1 p	142.1 p	142.4
	Face creams	130.4	132.1 p	132.2 p	132.0 p	132.0
	Hand creams and jellies	143.1	151.0	152.8 p	152.8 p	153.7
	Face and skin lotions	145.3	145.5	147.2	147.2	147.2
	Talcum, baby and other dusting powders	145.3	147.7	149.9	151.2	151.2
	Depilatories and deodorants	122.1	123.1	123.5	123.5	129.6
274	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying primers, surfcers and sealers	161.5	162.8	166.8	168.1	186.0
	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying undercoats	167.6	167.5	169.3	170.7	179.1
	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying finishes	160.9	160.9	162.6	164.3	175.7
	Emulsion paints	151.1	149.7	150.8	150.6	156.5
275	Soaps, detergents, candles and glycerine	162.1	166.1	167.3	171.9	176.9
	Glycerine	179.0	210.3	216.3	216.3	216.3
	Soap (excluding scouring powders)	164.7	168.0	168.2	174.3	180.9
	Toilet and shaving soap	177.9	182.0	182.4	188.0	195.8
	Soapless detergents	144.6	150.0	150.0	155.0	161.4
	Soapless detergents: pastes and other forms (excluding powders)	149.3	155.2	155.2	160.1	164.0
	Oleine, stearine etc.	221.6 p	215.3 p	222.9 p	226.0 p	227.0
276	Synthetic resins, plastics materials and synthetic rubber	161.8	166.1	167.2	167.9	173.1
	Laminated materials	195.0	195.0	217.1	224.4	224.5
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics – resins	179.1	179.1	181.7	185.4	192.5
	Phenolic andc resylic plastics – moulding powders	142.8	144.0	149.8	152.9	155.3
	Polystyrene and styrene copolymers – moulding powders	164.7	193.6	193.6	194.8	202.1
	General purpose polystyrene	172.2	238.4	238.4	239.3	243.6

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1974 Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p
	Expandable polystyrene and styrene copolymers	155.1	169.4	169.4	169.4	176.8
	Amino-plastics – solid and liquid resins	146.3	143.7	144.4	147.3	148.8
	Polyolefin – moulding materials	170.7	176.6	173.4	173.2	178.1
	Polyvinyl chlorides	164.0	168.2	169.2	168.1	173.5
	Transparent cellulose film	156.9	163.3	164.5	166.0	167.5
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	139.7	143.4	144.8	145.0	148.5
	Pigments	146.9	152.4	154.7	154.9	160.7
	Inorganic pigments and earth colours	140.1	144.9	146.0	148.0	155.0
	White lead, dry*	169.0	161.1	162.1	161.5	162.9
279	Other chemical industries	143.1	145.7	150.9	153.1 p	156.5
	Principal products of the polishes industries	139.0	140.8	145.2 p	146.9 p	153.4
	Polishes mainly for domestic use	128.4	130.8	137.0 p	139.3 p	139.3
	Adhesives	156.2	163.1	171.0	172.4	173.2
	Formulated pesticides	138.6	144.2	144.7	146.8 p	160.4
	Surgical and medical dressings	155.8	156.9	159.4	161.2	163.1
	Sanitary towels	137.9	142.4	153.6	157.7	163.8
	Photographic paper and film and photochemical materials	130.1	134.1	135.9	138.7	141.1
	Sensitised paper, cloth etc.	133.6	138.7	141.7	144.1	145.9
311/2	Steel sheets	176.7	176.7	177.0	177.5	177.4
	Electrical steel sheets	177.9	177.9	177.9	177.9	177.9
	Stainless steel sheets	128.1	128.1	131.3	135.2	135.2
	Galvanised steel sheets	187.8	187.8	187.8	187.8	187.8
	Semi-finished steels	186.4	186.9	187.7	188.3	188.3
	Semi-finished steel for alloy, and stainless products (except sheets and tubes)	156.5	156.5	157.7	159.3	159.3
	Semi-finished steel for drop forgings and stampings	173.0	173.0	173.0	173.0	173.0
	Semi-finished steel for tubes	198.8	199.5	200.3	200.8	200.8
	Semi-finished steel for forgings (other than drop forgings)	175.2	175.3	175.9	176.7	176.7
	Steel wire rods	180.4	180.4	180.2	180.2	181.8
	Heavy steel rails and fishplates	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0
	Steel plates ,non-alloy	204.4	204.4	204.4	204.4	204.4
	Hot rolled steel strip	208.7	209.7	210.4	210.5	210.5
	Bright steel bars, non-alloy	164.5	164.5	171.9	172.9	173.6
	Cold rolled steel strip, non-alloy	190.4	192.0	190.5	190.5	190.8
	Alloy steel bars and rods, black (excluding stainless)	160.8	160.9	162.1	164.6 p	165.5
	Finished stainless steels	144.6	144.6	145.4	147.1 p	150.9
	High speed, tool and magnet steel	158.0	163.4	173.3	176.2	192.9
	Steel castings	146.0	158.9	169.6 p	171.3 p	173.1
	Carbon steel castings	146.4	161.4	176.1 p	177.2 p	177.2
	Alloy steel castings, stainless and heat-resisting	131.6	140.1	143 8 p	144.1 p	147.2
	Other alloy steel castings	158.1	170.5	179.0 p	183.3 p	188.0
	Forgings (other than drop forgings)	178.8	189.7	191.6	192.1 p	198.7
312	Steel tubes and fittings	187.7	190.9	191.0	196.5	198.5
	Non-alloy steel tubes, hot finished	196.8	201.7	201.7	209.4	212.2
	Electric conduit tubes	194.7 p	194.7 p	194.7 p	194.7 p	194.7
	Pipe fittings	167.3 p	167.3 p	170.2 p	174.9 p	177.9
313	Iron castings etc.	170.9	173.6	177.5	181.3	183.8
	Automobile iron castings	167.3	171.1	172.6	178.0	181.8
	Engineers' castings (other than automobile castings)	162.9	166.6	170.5	171.8	175.8
	Malleable iron castings	173.2	173.7	178.8	188.8	189.7
	Cast iron stoves and grates etc.	190.3	192.0	208.5	208.9	208.9
	Building and domestic castings (excluding malleable)	181.2	185.0	194.3	197.3	198.8
321	Wrought aluminium	149.5	149.5	157.0	160.9	161.0
	Aluminium plates, sheets and strip	143.3	143.3	152.5	157.6	157.6
	Aluminium blanks, circles, discs and slugs	137.1	137.1	145.9	150.8	150.8
322	Copper tubes	154.1	135.1	123.7	111.9	101.7
	Copper sheet and strip	171.4	140.3	137.5	119.4	114.8
	Wrought brass	189.7	159.6	154.6	143.5	131.6
	Brass strip and sheet (and yellow metal condenser plates)	197.6	160.1	157.3	137.8	133.1
	Copper scrap No. 1 bright wire*	161.9	127.9	132.6	109.8	101.2
323	Magnesium ingots, electrolyte min. 99.8%*	167.3	180.4	199.8	210.5	240.5
	Titanium (alloy billets)	113.5	113.5	117.1	122.0	122.0
	Silicon min. 98% pure*	219.1	333.3	333.3	333.3	333.3
	Zinc sheets, 1-17 mm basis*	264.7	264.7	264.7	266.2	275.9
	Bismuth§	174.4	150.3	155.4	155.3	154.3
	Cobalt metal, delivered UK*	150.9	166.5	171.0	171.0	171.0
	Lead sheet and pipe	173.6	161.6	165.7	165.2	164.2
337/2	Cranes	146.1	147.7	148.0	150.7	159.9
339/6	Portable power tools	136.8	137.1	146.0	150.3	1 52.2
353/1	Dental goods	138.2	139.9	142.1	149.0 p	153.4
	Dental equipment	132.1	132.1	136.4	137.2 p	144.7
354/2	Spectrophotometers	123.5	124.6	127.0	127.0 p	127.0
365	Broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	116.0	116.4	116.5	120.2	121.9
	Gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes	131.2	134.2	134.9	134.9	134.9
	Other broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	114.3	114.5	114.5	118.6	120.5
	Domestic television receivers, colour†	105.6 p	105.6 p	105.6 p	108.9 p	112.4
	Domestic television receivers, monochrome†	116.5	116.5	116.5	121.8	124.0
	Domestic television receivers†	114.1	114.1	114.1	118.9	121.4
	Domestic radio receivers and car radios	114.5	114.5	114.5	115.7	115.7
	Radiograms	121.4 p	121.4 p	121.4 p	122.0 p	122.0
	Record players and tape recorders	109.3	109.3	109.3	115.7	117.3
368/1	Domestic electrical cooking appliances	131.8	138.3	141.1	141.1	141.9
	Electric cookers	132.7	140.1	143.1	143.1	143.5
	Electric kettles	135.9	140.2	140.2	140.2	141.2

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1974				
		Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p
368/3	Domestic electrical heating appliances	129.8	133.7	139.7	141.3	143.5
	Electric fires	127.5	129.5	135.1	135.1	136.8
	Water heaters, wash boilers etc.	157.3	162.4	163.7	163.7	168.9
	Electric storage heaters and other space heating apparatus	127.0	130.8	138.3	142.5	143.2
368/4	Electric vacuum cleaners and polishers	128.1	131.0	135.3	141.6	143.7
368/6	Domestic refrigerators, gas and electric	115.9	119.7	129.7	129.7	133.1
	Domestic electric refrigerators	114.3	119.7	133.8	133.8	138.5
369/5	Installation materials, domestic	158.2	166.5	164.4	164.8	165.0
391	Files and rasps	179.3	188.1	194.8	194.8	199.5
	Handsaws and blades (excluding hacksaws)	167.8	170.3	175.9	179.6	180.0
	Pliers, pincers and nippers	157.0	158.5	161.5	165.3	170.1
	Agricultural, horticultural and other heavy edged tools	151.3	151.9	155.6	162.4	162.5
	Carpenters', builders' and other light edged tools	138.0	148.2	151.4	151.4	151.4
	Spanners and wrenches	167.5	171.2	171.2	177.5	177.5
392	Razors and razor blades	124.6	125.2	126.3	127.0	129.7
	Razor blades	126.8	125.4	126.5	127.1	130.0
	Knives, scissors etc.	161.3	167.7	170.9	179.0	181.5
	Machine knives, guillotine and shear blades	197.0	198.7	216.6	221.7	228.9
	Scissors and tailor's shears	160.6	162.0	165.2	174.9	176.2
	Spoons and forks	168.3	169.5	169.5	175.7	181.3
	Spoons and forks, silver plated	204.0	204.0	204.0	208.3	218.9
	Spoons and forks, stainless steel	165.7	168.9	168.9	175.6	178.5
393	Nuts and bolts etc.	169.5	169.5	169.5	176.4	179.4
	High tensile steel nuts and bolts	183.6	183.6	183.6	190.4	194.0
394	Wire and wire manufactures	168.3	160.8	160.5	156.1	156.9
	Wire and wire manufactures of iron and steel	172.3	172.4	171.2	171.1	174.4
	Iron and steel wire, single and stranded	180.2	180.4	180.5	180.4	185.0
	Iron and steel wire, single – bright	179.7	179.9	180.0	179.9	184.7
	Iron and steel wire, galvanised	183.6	183.6	183.6	183.6	186.7
	Cable and rope	159.2	159.2	159.2	159.2	165.3
	Wire netting	154.1	154.3	154.3	154.4	156.4
	Chain link fencing	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.2	156.9
	Reinforcement fabric	167.7	167.7	161.9	161.9	161.9
	Wire and wire manufactures of brass and bronze	158.4	138.8	135.4	121.2	115.
	Brass and bronze woven wire cloth etc.	158.8	156.6	155.9	150.9	147.9
	Wire and wire manufactures of copper	176.8	138.8	137.7	116.4	110.5
	Copper wire in coils H.C. wire, 3.15 mm*	177.0	138.8	137.6	116.4	110.2
	Woven copper wire	158.2	153.7	153.7	149.9	149.0
395	Small metal boxes and containers	171.3	171.3	177.9	182.1	182.1
396	Silver bullion	271.7	245.2	254.9	235.2	276.3
399/1	Metal furniture, office and works equipment	155.7	156.7	159.4	160.4	161.2
	Metal chairs	147.8	147.9	148.4	148.4	151.5
	Metal desks	169.7	174.8	181.0	181.0	181.0
	Metal cabinets	162.6	166.1	167.6	170.4	170.7
	Metal storage cupboards, lockers, shelving and racking	164.3	164.3	165.6	166.8	166.8
	Kitchen and bathroom furniture	137.9	137.9	143.5	143.5 p	144.9
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware	152.7	159.2	163.4	165.7	170.7
	Domestic hollow-ware, galvanised	176.0	182.4	182.4	188.5	188.5
	Domestic hollow-ware, aluminium	142.1	151.1	157.7	158.0	166.8
399/7	Industrial hollow-ware	164.5	165.1	166.6	168.1	168.5
	Steel drums	164.9	164.9	166.1	167.9	168.4
399/8	Slide and zip fasteners of metal	140.2	152.5	155.7	155.7	155.7
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	123.0	125.5	133.0	135.5	138.2
	Gas cookers	122.6	123.0	132.0	134.2	137.8
	Gas water heaters and wash-boilers	132.7	141.5	149.1	154.0	154.0
	Gas fires and space heaters	119.8	123.7	128.4	130.4	132.4
399/12	Catering equipment	131.6	137.3	143.4	145.7	147.3
	Plumber's brassware	155.5	142.9	142.8	145.0	145.6
	Domestic oil burning appliances	147.5	147.5	149.9	163.3	163.3
	Metal furnishings for doors and windows	161.6	165.4	171.9	175.4	177.4
	Fire extinguishing apparatus (hand operated, chemical)	136.6	142.8	143.8	149.2	149.3
412	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems‡	171.8	171.2	171.9	172.2	171.9
	Cotton yarns	224.0	219.8	220.2	219.2	209.0
	Cotton-spun mixture yarns of cotton and man-made fibres	135.4	140.0	141.4	141.4	139.1
	Cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns‡	161.3	162.2	163.5	164.0	174.1
	Cotton-spun synthetic man-made fibre yarns	137.3	141.1	144.2	144.2	146.2
	Processed yarns of man-made fibres	116.9	118.0	118.3	119.7	119.0
	Spun-yarns of flax and man-made fibres	186.8	186.9	187.6	190.3	194.1
	Flax spun yarns of man-made fibres	136.4	137.7	143.5	165.1	165.1
413	Weaving of cotton, silk, man-made fibres and linen‡	182.3	186.4	190.7	193.1	193.2
	Surgicals, scrims	275.3	268.7	282.6	281.5	268.0
	Canvas, ducks, awnings	266.8	265.6	263.9	260.2	253.0
	Coloured checks	164.6	164.6	166.7	167.1	163.7
	Linings	136.7	145.1	145.1	153.2	154.2
	Dress, shirtings, overalls	177.7	183.8	195.2	198.2	199.5
	Woven linen in the loomstate	193.6	194.2	197.3	198.8	198.9
	Light linen	197.7	197.7	197.7	198.6	198.9
	Heavy linen	185.1	186.9	196.6	199.0	198.8
414	Woollen and worsted	187.5	186.1	185.4	183.8	182.8
414/1	Wool tops*	222.9	209.7	198.2	189.2	176.8
414/2	Worsted spinning	183.1	180.2	178.4	178.1	176.7
	Yarns of man-made fibres spun on the worsted system	151.2	151.9	155.0	158.1	159.3
414/3	Woven worsted fabrics	190.8	191.1	191.5	190.6	190.5
414/4	Wool rags*	221.2	220.3	221.9	210.6	204.4
414/5	Woven woollen fabric	189.0	189.9	190.1	188.0	187.7
	Blankets	194.1	196.5	197.6	196.4	198.9
	Other woven woollen fabrics	187.1	187.6	187.4	185.0	183.7

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1974				
		Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p
	Yarns spun on the woollen system	189.3	183.5	181.4	176.1	172.9
414/6	Pressed wool felt	183.9	190.5	190.7	195.6	198.8
416	Rope, twine and net	186.2	187.9	188.4	190.8	231.2
	Cordage, cables, ropes and twine	190.3	192.0	192.6	193.6	237.0
417	Hose‡	119.2	121.1	121.6	123.6	124.6
	Men's hose	133.8	138.0	138.0	138.7	138.7
	Women's hose	122.5	124.2	124.7	125.4	126.9
	Children's and infants' socks‡	136.5	141.3	143.3	143.3	143.3
	Children's hose, nylon	133.3	138.3	140.4	140.4	140.4
	Panti hose etc.	102.3	102.7	103.2	108.0	109.2
	Knitted underwear and nightwear	149.5	157.9	159.0	159.0	165.9
	Men's knitted underwear	161.1	167.4	168.9	168.9	171.3
	Men's knitted underwear, cotton	159.3	165.3	166.7	166.7	168.5
	Men's knitted underwear, man-made fibres and mixtures of natural and man-made fibres	171.1	180.3	183.1	183.1	185.4
	Women's knitted underwear and nightwear	138.3	148.2	148.2	148.2	162.3
	Children's and infants' knitted underwear	150.5	159.8	162.2	162.2	163.8
	Children's knitted underwear, cotton	148.2	157.6	160.3	160.3	162.1
	Knitted outerwear	140.7	142.5	144.5	144.5	144.5
	Women's knitted outerwear	139.7	141.2	143.2	143.2	143.2
	Knitted fabrics	144.8	149.1	149.3	149.4	150.3
	Knitted fabrics, weft	163.8	164.5	164.6	164.6	164.9
	Knitted fabrics, warp	123.6	131.9	132.2	132.6	134.1
419	Carpets	151.9	156.6	158.9	159.9	160.6
	Woven carpets	161.4	165.1	168.5	169.5	169.7
	Axminster carpets	160.5	163.2	166.8	167.8	167.8
	Wilton carpets	163.5	169.6	172.4	173.7	174.3
	Tufted carpets	133.0	139.8	139.8	140.8	142.7
	Rugs	154.1	170.6	170.6	170.6	170.6
421	Narrow fabrics	170.8	175.2	175.7	180.0	182.8
421/1	Elastic webs and cords	147.5	148.2	148.2	148.2	148.4
421/3	Non-elastic fabrics	185.0	191.1	192.0	197.5	201.7
	Tape and light webbing	204.3	209.7	209.7	219.4	222.7
	Petershams, galloons and ribbons	160.5	167.5	169.5	169.7	175.1
422	Made-up textiles‡	193.4	195.7	197.3	200.4	200.7
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs‡	189.8	191.3	192.2	194.1	193.7
	Bed linen – sheets and bedspreads	189.7	190.4	191.6	194.6	193.9
	Cleaning and polishing cloths	198.1	207.2	209.0	209.0	209.0
	Towels‡	220.0	220.0	220.0	220.0	220.5
	Quilts, down and other	127.7	127.7	129.7	129.7	129.7
422/2	Canvas sacks and bags and other made-up textiles of canvas	200.7	204.7	207.7	213.3	215.1
	Canvas sacks and bags	193.7	198.9	205.6	213.1	216 7
	Other made-up textiles of canvas	206.9	209.9	209.5	213.5	213.8
429/1	Asbestos manufactures	131.3	138.7	139.4	140.5	147.2
429/2	Coir, sisal and plastics mats and matting	145.8	145.8	145.8	152.5	152.5

1968 SIC		1974				
		Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p
432	Travel goods	161.5	161.5	161.5	161.5	163.7
441	Weatherproof outerwear	138.2	142.7	142.8	148.4	148.4
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	139.6	139.8	139.9	150.9	154.9
	Men's and boys' suits	148.7	148.7	148.7	156.4	163.0
	Men's and boys' jackets	137.8	138.5	138.5	159.1	159.3
	Men's and boys' trousers	133.2	133.3	133.9	146.0	148.9
443	Women's and young girls' tailored outerwear	132.4	132.4	134.0	134.0	134.0
	Women's suits, skirts and slacks (excluding jeans)	133.7	133.7	138.0	138.0	138.0
444	Overalls and men's and boys' shirts‡	150.5	154.1	155.3	156.9	160.4
444/1	Heavy overalls, aprons and jeans	177.9	181.0	182.3	183.7	190.6
444/2	Men's and boys' shirts, nightwear etc.‡	140.0	143.9	145.0	146.6	148.9
	Men's and boys' pyjamas‡	160.4	167.1	167.5	163.5	176.6
	Men's and boys' shirts	136.2	139.7	141.0	143.6	144.0
	Men's and boys' shirts, woven fabric	143.7	146.8	147.3	152.7	153.5
	Men's and boys' shirts, knitted fabrics	129.1	133.0	135.1	135.1	135.1
	Men's and boys' dressing gowns	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.6	160.4
445	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc.‡	128.8	132.2	132.2	133.4	134.4
445/1	Light outerwear	128.5	130.4	130.4	130.8	131.6
	Women's dressing gowns	107.5	107.5	108.9	106.6	108.5
445/2	Lingerie‡	134.0	143.0	143.0	146.4	147.5
445/3	Infants' wear	120.8	120.8	120.8	121.7	123.4
449	Dress industries n.e.s.	137.1	143.3	143.6	144.8	145.5
449/1	Corsets, brassieres and swimwear	135.8	141.4	141.4	142.7	143.6
	Corsets	141.0	148.0	148.0	149.7	149.7
	Brassieres	127.9	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1
	Swimwear	134.3	134.3	134.3	138.2	145.9
449/2	Gloves	150.3	163.1	164.5	164.9	164.9
	Leather gloves	151.0	167.5	167.5	167.5	167.5
	Womens' leather gloves	150 2	159.8	159.8	159.8	159.8
450	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	147.7	148.3	149.6	152.6	155.3
	Men's boots and shoes with leather uppers	162.1	162.3	164.1	168.2	171.8
	Women's shoes and bootees with leather uppers	139.6	139.6	141.2	143.2	144.9
	Boys', girls' and infants' boots and shoes with leather uppers	143.6	146.4	146.4	149.6	153.2
	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of materials other than leather	138.3	141.1	142.1	145.0	147.5
	Slippers and indoor footwear	161.8	161.8	161.8	162.5	162.6
	Sandals	161.0	162.2	162.2	170.1	177.7
461	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	160.2	161.7	166.9	171.4	173.9
461/1	Basic bricks	152.4	153.2	156.5	166.2	166.8
461/2	Building bricks and clay partition blocks	165.2	166.7	174.5	175.7	179.5
	Facing bricks, fletton (delivered)	127.3	127.3	144.2	146.7	146.7
	Facing bricks, non-fletton (ex-works)	182.1	183.8	184.5	184.6	191.5

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1974 Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p
	Facing bricks, non-fletton (delivered)	201.9	201.9	201.9	201.9 p	208.3
	Common building bricks, fletton (delivered)	139.4	139.4	161.4	164.6	164.6
	Common building bricks, non-fletton (ex-works)	176.6	180.3	183.4	183.4	186.9
	Common building bricks, non-fletton (delivered)	198.2	198.2	200.6	200.8	206.2
	Engineering bricks (ex-works)	197.4	197.4	199.3	200.5	209.5
	Non-refractory goods (other than bricks)	155.5	156.6	157.2	159.6	162.1
	Roofing tiles (ex-works)	174.5	174.5	176.9	180.3	185.7
	Building bricks (delivered)	177.4	177.7	185.0	186.0	189.7
462	Pottery	146.3	150.0	153.0	153.4	158.4
	Vitreous china sanitary ware and pottery tiles	144.6	145.2	151.1	152.3	152.3
	Vitreous china sanitary ware	146.0	147.4	150.4	151.5	151.5
	Pottery tiles	143.5	143.5	151.7	152.9	152.9
	Domestic earthenware	146.2	154.6	154.8	154.8	166.1
463	Glass	143.8	144.9	146.3	148.8	155.2
	Glass (other than containers)	140.1	141.6	144.1	146.8	152.1
	Glazing sheet and plate glass	126.7	126.7	130.8	131.4	131.4
	Glass products (other than flat glass and containers)	142.0	144.8	146.9	148.8	152.1
	Scientific and machinery glassware (including tubing and rod)	152.9	154.6	156.0	161.0	164.4
	Illuminating glassware	144.9	145.0	145.0	145.0	152.9
	Domestic glassware	141.3	142.2	145.1	146.6	147.8
	Hand gathered domestic glassware	142.2	142.2	147.9	153.7	153.7
	Glass containers, for the food processing industry	146.6	147.8	147.8	150.7	168.8
	Glass containers, other than for food processing industry	149.9	150.2	150.2	152.0	158.0
469/1	Abrasives	150.0	157.2	157.3	157.5	157.5
	Abrasive papers and cloths	172.5	172.5	172.5	172.5	172.5
469/2	Building materials n.e.s.	151.7	154.4	156.1	159.8	162.7
	Pitch fibre pipes	156.8	156.8	156.8	156.9	156.8
	Precast concrete products (delivered)	148.2	151.6	154.4	154.9	158.7
	Precast concrete pipes (delivered)	145.2	145.2	150.3	150.3	150.3
	Precast concrete manholes (delivered)	134.3	134.3	141.5	141.5	141.5
	Precast concrete building blocks (delivered)	158.8	159.3	160.9	161.8	164.7
	Precast concrete flags and kerbs (delivered)	123.2	125.1	129.4	130.2	131.0
	Sandlime bricks	169.3	169.3	174.6	185.1	185.1
	Lime products	159.2	160.7	160.7	166.1	167.8
	Agricultural lime	148.4 p	151.1 p	151.1 p	151.9 p	156.5
	Hydrated lime for building and industry	161.1	163.3	163.3	173.2	174.6
	Lump lime for building and industry	157.9	158.3	158.3	158.3	160.3
	Plaster board*	145.9	145.9	145.9	160.2	160.2
	Plaster, gypsum	139.2	150.1	150.1	150.1	165.5
	Roofing felt	161.1	161.1	161.1	163.0	168.1
	Fencing	181.1	181.7	181.7	182.3	192.2
471/1	Ash, sawn	189.4	189.4	189.7	190.5	189.1
	Elm, sawn	174.4	175.5	175.9	175.9	175.9
	Beech, sawn	188.8	186.8	182.7	182.7	183.2
	Oak, sawn	269.8	271.0	268.9	266.3	265.8
471/2	All doors	197.5	198.1	200.3	200.3	202.8
	Windows and door frames	216.4	219.9	219.9	219.9	223.5
	Other building joinery including industrialised building	182.3	184.8	195.5	195.5	195.5
472	Furniture and upholstery	156.9	160.2	162.3	165.8	166.6
	Domestic, non-upholstered furniture	154.4	157.8	160.8	163.6	164.5
	Bedroom furniture	141.2	142.4	145.9	149.9	151.7
	Bookcases, bookshelves, bureaux, occasional furniture	157.6	159.8	161.3	164.2	165.0
	Dining room furniture	155.5	159.8	164.1	165.0	165.2
	Kitchen furniture	162.5	167.5	170.2	172.6	173.1
	Upholstered furniture	153.0	153.0	154.3	157.9	158.5
	Three-piece suites	146.7	147.1	148.3	151.4	152.4
	Fireside chairs, open wood arm easy chairs	160.7	168.3	171.2	171.2	171.2
473	Upholstered spring interior mattresses	171.8	171.8	171.8	173.4	180.6
	Mattresses, pillows etc. and cushions of foam	136.3	136.4	141.0	142.6	143.3
	Divan sets	185.7	186.8	186.8	194.5	198.9
475	Wooden containers	184.4	185.0	186.1	188.9	189.6
479	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	195.8	198.3	198.7	197.0	203.7
479/3	Wood wool (including manufactures)	176.8	184.4	184.4	184.4	186.9
481	Paper and board (other than building board)	161.9	179.3	185.4	188.4	190.9
	Coated paper	146.6	155.5	162.6	170.3	174.4
	Coated paper, off machine	147.6	156.5	167.0	176.9	177.7
	Coated paper, on machine	145.1	154.0	156.0	160.1	169.4
	Printings and writings (including newsprint)	160.8	186.4	190.8	191.8	194.4
	Food wrapping paper	145.1	169.9	169.9	169.9	177.8
	Kraft wrapping paper	170.8	194.2	196.7	200.4	200.9
	Household and other tissues	154.9	176.2	181.9	181.9	189.5
	Industrial and special purpose papers	161.0	179.2	187.0	187.1	189.1
	Uncoated paper	161.4	184.3	189.0	190.3	192.7
	Uncoated board	174.9	182.1	191.9	196.2	197.9
	Packaging boards	176.7	184.2	195.3	199.2	199.2
	Boards for industrial and special purposes	169.8	176.4	182.3	187.8	194.3
	Coated board	158.3	171.0	178.1	183.9	186.4
482	Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials‡	171.1	180.8	185.0	195.5	197.8
482/1	Cardboard boxes	166.0	166.5	170.2	174.2	180.3
	Cartons	161.4	168.1	169.6	176.2	180.3
	Cartons, food	159.4	165.6	166.7	174.0	175.6
	Cartons, other	162.3	169.2	170.9	177.2	182.3
	Fibreboard packing cases‡	167.3	173.3	174.9	197.2	198.5
	Packing cases, solid, fibreboard	181.3	185.5	196.2	200.1	200.2
	Packing cases, corrugated‡	165.3	171.8	171.8	196.8	198.2
482/2	Packaging products of paper and associated materials	189.1	210.3	221.8	221.8	223.0

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1974 Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p
	Paper sacks	169.2	195.7	199.7	199.7	202.7
	Paper sacks, food	169.3	190.8	198.1	198.1	203.5
	Paper sacks, other	169.0	201.7	201.7	201.7	201.7
	Paper bags	200.9	221.1	240.5	240.5	240.5
	Laminated paper	157.1	164.2	170.0	175.4	175.4
483	Personal stationery	157.9	158.9	160.9	160.9	160.9
	Commercial envelopes	168.4	183.1	190.2	192.3	198.6
	Stationery and scholastic books	165.5	171.3	177.4	186.6	192.4
484/2	Paper rolls	149.7	149.7	149.7	165.9	169.3
489	General printing, etc.	148.6	154.1	156.5	162.2	164.5
491	Rubber manufactures‡	157.7	164.4	167.9	169.8	176.0
491/2	Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	170.5	172.9	177.8	181.5	188.3
	Hose of rubber and plastics	194.8	194.8	199.0	201.3	214.1
	Motor parts and accessories of rubber	180.0	180.0	194.7	196.1	196.1
	Machinery belting of rubber and plastics	227.3	227.3	236.7	238.0	250.5
	Miscellaneous rubber goods	133.5	136.6	137.3	142.9	153.2
493	Brushes and brooms	153.3	157.2	167.4	167.9	168.7
	Decorating brushes and rollers	145.0	148.5	159.5	159.5	161.8
	Toilet brushes	145.8	151.4	159.0	159.0	159.0
	Industrial brushes and polishing mops	152.6	155.6	168.0	168.0	168.0
	Household brushes and brooms	164.0	167.7	177.4	178.7	178.7
494	Toys, games, baby carriages and sports equipment	162.9	167.7	169.0	171.1	172.6
494/1	Toys and games	173.1	178.1	180.0	181.3	183.1
	Metal toys	177.9	187.0	193.6	193.6	193.6
	Metal toys, non-mechanical	179.1	189.4	194.8	194.8	194.8
	Dolls and soft toys	157.5	161.5	161.5	161.5	161.5
	Plastics toys	153.5	158.4	158.5	161.9	166.1
	Pedal cars, scooters, toy perambulators and children's tricycles and bicycles	209.4	210.1	210.1	210.1	210.1
494/2	Perambulators, folding baby carriages and pushchairs	156.0	160.6	160.6	160.6	164.4
	Perambulators	154.8	159.3	159.3	159.3	162.1
	Folding baby carriages	165.3	169.1	169.1	169.1	172.9
494/3	Sports equipment	132.8	137.2	137.2	142.6	142.6
495	Miscellaneous stationers' goods	135.7	137.4	139.1	148.3	154.4
495/1	Pencils, non-mechanical	166.1	166.1	166.1	174.9	181.1
495/2	Stationers' goods (other than pens and pencils)	132.9	136.3	136.3	152.5	158.0
496	Plastics products n.e.s.	148.8	152.2	154.3	156.1	157.8
	Plastics products (other than components, accessories and semi-manufactured goods)	152.3	156.2	158.6	160.7	162.5
	Building materials of plastics	173.2	176.2	178.8	179.3	180.3
	Water services' pipes and fitments of plastics	186.2	188.4	188.4	188.4	190.4
	Plastics sleeving	138.4	138.4	138.4	138.4	138.4
	Plastics caps, closures, bottles and jars	152.7	158.9	158.9	159.8	164.2
	Plastics bags, wrappers and other packaging materials	144.0	146.0	146.0	153.1	156.3
	Plastics foam for upholstery, cushioning and floor covering	155.3	155.3	165.3	165.9	165.9
499/1	Musical instruments	154.5	158.5	161.4	163.6	163.6
	Pianos	165.6	172.6	174.5	177.1	177.1
	Other musical instruments	147.4	149.6	153.1	155.1	155.1

‡ Revised figures: see end of article. * Source of information: Trade publications. § Producers price. † Excludes sales to rental companies.

TABLE 4(b) **Supplementary list of commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom (Published April, August and December)**

1970 = 100

	1974 Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p
Crude oil§	511.1	515.7	507.0	514.0	523.0
Imported paper and paperboard (including newsprint)*	184.9	211.8	211.1	213.3	215.1
Imported paper and paperboard (excluding newsprint)*	185.3	215.4	214.6	214.6	216.8
Imported newsprint	183.0	196.4	196.4	207.7	207.7
Timber, imported: Mahogany	244.0	241.9	237.2	230.8	223.9
Utile	271.0	263.8	254.8	249.7	240.4
Beech	294.8	291.9	291.6	289.5	285.0
Ramin	207.1	206.4	206.4	205.8	202.7
Meranti	205.8	208.6	209.7	210.6	206.4
Lithopone, 30% delivered	228.4	228.4	228.4	228.4	228.4
Quicksilver, min. 99.99%, cif Europe*	61.6	59.7	55.5	54.9	52.1
Asbestos, Canadian, fob Quebec*	125.0	125.0	129.3	128.2	168.2
Iron ore, imported	156.6	156.6	156.6	156.6	156.6
Bauxite, Min 86% Al_2O_3*	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8
Manganese ore 48-50% Mn grade, Max. 0.1% P., cif Europe*	225.9	224.5	232.2	232.0	230.4
Tungsten ore, Min 65%, cif Europe*	131.7	130.9	140.3	151.0	150.6
Phosphate rock	313.2	408.4	407.8	410.1	410.7
Phosphate rock for fertilizer manufacture	320.2	409.9	409.2	412.0	412.8
Hides and skins: Native	187.2	158.1	151.2	141.0	117.7
Imported	178.0	175.2	173.8	168.8	144.8
Imported, wet	156.6	151.0	151.4	142.5	105.3
Imported, dry	175.6	175.3	167.3	165.9	152.9
Raw cotton: American types, cif Liverpool*	218.1	215.6	220.9	212.3	192.7
Egyptian types, cif Liverpool*	198.5	196.6	196.6	195.3	182.8
Raw wool: Imported, merino	270.2	257.6	257.6	216.1	196.6
Imported, fine crossbred	256.7	249.5	228.2	205.7	189.5
Imported, medium and coarse crossbreds	266.9	264.6	221.6	220.3	206.2
British types	212.7	201.8	181.8	156.1	151.1
Raw silk	168.5	154.4	153.7	142.0	130.8
Raw jute: BWB grade, c and f Dundee*	116.7	120.0	124.0	134.7	147.5
BWC grade, c and f Dundee*	117.9	122.1	126.5	138.7	152.3

TABLE 4(b) *continued*

	1974				
	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p
BTC grade, c and f Dundee*	117.6	120.7	126.3	139.1	152.6
BTD grade, c and f Dundee*	120.4	123.6	128.6	139.9	154.2
Flax, imported	230.5	229.7	223.0	219.8	215.9
Sisal	662.6	673.5	673.6	702.3	702.3
Cotton rags, home produced	169.7	169.7	169.7	169.7	147.9
Waste paper, home produced	220.4	237.9	237.9	237.9	237.9
Shellac, FOTN pure, London spot price*	938.2	938.2	746.3	746.3	746.3
Gum arabic, Kordofan, ex-wharf London*	371.9	617.2	566.8	527.5	527.5
Tallow, ¼" red, cif UK*	244.2	214.9	214.9	214.9	216.8
Rosin gum, WW Portuguese*	198.2	200.5	214.9	235.9	237.2
Woodpulp, imported:					
For use in paper and boardmaking industries	164.3	216.1	220.1	219.8	234.1
Chemical	161.9	207.6	212.2	211.8	228.8
Sulphite bleached	160.8	202.9	207.3	207.0	224.4
Sulphate bleached and semi-bleached	161.7	208.4	213.0	212.6	226.3
Sulphate unbleached, kraft	169.4	219.1	224.1	223.9	249.5
Wood rosin, American FF*	180.0	180.0	180.0	240.3	266.1
Soya beans, US no. 2 grade, cif UK*	190.5	228.3	264.4	264.4	306.8
Linseed, Canadian no. 1, cif UK*	379.4	392.1	424.9	418.0	448.3
Copra, Philippine cif Europe*	331.7	311.3	304.8	256.6	269.0
Palm, kernels, Nigerian cif basis-ports*	299.1	271.1	259.5	237.5	256.2
Olive oil, Spanish, edible max. 1% ffa*	337.7	336.1	320.0	318.2	318.2
Fish oil, cif, east coast UK*	241.7	213.7	228.0	234.6	246.2
Palm oil, crude, London spot price*	290.8	278.7	327.2	305.1	356.9
Linseed oil, cif London/Hull*	484.6	465.6	505.8	507.0	530.3
Coconut oil, cif Europe*	386.2	369.5	355.1	264.6	277.3
Groundnut oil, London spot price*	280.7	270.8	289.9	315.0	312.5

ø Based on unit value of imports at their time of entry. * Source of price information: Trade publications.

Revisions to indices in tables 3(a) and 4(a)		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Stone quarrying and mining	1974			153.5	158.2								
Coated granite and whinstone roadstone	1974			177.3	180.5								
Preparations especially for men	1974			135.7	141.0	141.5							
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax, and m.m.F. and processing of m.m.F. filament yarns	1974		173.1	175.2	174.6	173.6							
Cotton yarns, cotton-spun m.m.F. yarns and mixtures of both	1974		197.1	197.8	196.0	197.5							
Cotton spun m.m.F. yarns	1974		154.2	159.1	161.2	157.2							
Weaving of cotton, silk, man-made fibres and linen	1974		167.5	168.5	175.0	178.4							
Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	1974		185.0	186.0	187.8	193.2							
Hose	1974					118.8							
Children and infants socks	1974	125.8	125.8	129.8	134.9	136.5							
Made-up textiles	1974	177.7	180.2	184.6	186.2	192.2							
Household textiles and handkerchiefs	1974	177.4	181.0	183.6	185.0	190.4							
Towels	1974	216.3	220.0	220.0	220.0	220.0							
Overalls and men's and boys' shirts	1974	139.9	142.5	144.9	146.2	147.2							
Men's and boys' shirts, nightwear, etc.	1974	130.1	133.4	136.6	134.5	135.5							
Men's and boys' pyjamas	1974	139.0	139.9	147.0	148.2	151.4							
Dresses, lingerie, infant wear, etc.	1974	125.6	126.1	126.3	127.3	128.5							
Lingerie	1973								117.0	118.0	118.6	121.9	128.4
	1974	130.5	130.5	131.1	134.0	134.0							
Made-up clothing	1974	130.6	131.6	132.8	134.5	136.1	137.0						
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1973					122.0	124.2	125.1	127.7	129.8	135.1	135.6	136.3
	1974	144.5	150.9	156.9	160.9	169.2							
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	1973					120.8	123.4	123.8	126.1	126.8	132.7	133.3	134.2
	1974	140.7	147.0	149.6	153.7	162.7	165.0						
Fibreboard packing cases	1973					118.6	122.3	122.4	122.4	123.2	132.2	132.3	133.1
	1974	142.4	151.1	151.8	154.2	165.6							
Packing cases, corrugated	1973					118.7	121.9	122.0	122.0	122.8	132.2	132.2	133.2
	1974	142.4	151.5	152.0	153.0	164.0							
Rubber manufactures	1974				153.5	155.6							

TABLE 5 United Nations index numbers of world export prices(1)

1963 = 100

		Primary commodities						Non-ferrous metals			Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals[2]		
		Total			Agricultural non-food								
		$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies
1973	1st quarter	156	181	144	153	177	141	174	201	161	157	182	145
	2nd quarter	175	194	155	171	189	151	206	228	182	177	196	156
	3rd quarter	199	225	169	203	229	172	242	273	205	202	228	171
	4th quarter	221	260	197	208	245	185	267	314	238	225	265	200
1974	1st quarter	289	355	268	232	285	215	299	367	277	290	356	269
	2nd quarter	292	341	260	227	265	202	342	399	304	296	346	264
	3rd quarter[3]	*295*	*351*	*268*	*219*	*261*	*199*	*258*	*308*	*235*	*292*	*348*	*265*
	October[3]	*301*	*361*	*274*	*213*	*256*	*194*	*231*	*276*	*210*	*296*	*354*	*269*
	November[3]	*302*	*363*	*272*	*208*	*250*	*187*	*232*	*280*	*209*	*296*	*357*	*267*

[1] Published by the UN in terms of US dollars. For convenience the index numbers are also shown in sterling and in terms of purchasers' currencies by converting the dollar index at prevailing exchanges rates.
[2] This combined index is not published as such by the UN.
[3] Projections by Department of Industry shown in italics.

Index numbers of wholesale prices

The index numbers of wholesale prices relating to 1970 = 100 supersede those previously published on the base 1963 = 100. For the convenience of those who use the index numbers in long-term contracts to take account of changes in the costs of materials, the Department of Industry will continue to publish indices relating to materials used in broad sectors of industry on the base 1963 = 100 until December 1975. From April 1973 the index numbers in the accompanying table have been given the month to month movements of the equivalent index in the 1970 = 100 Series. For users of other 1963 based index numbers who wish to continue the series in this way, multiplication factors will be provided on request.

Price index numbers of materials purchased 1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1974 Sep.	Oct. p	Nov. p
Order III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry	284.6	294.3	300.7
	Basic materials	295.5	305.3	311.5
	Fuel	197.4	210.6	215.7
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	311.5	321.7	322.2
	Basic materials other than fuel	331.2	341.1	340.8
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	230.9	240.8	258.7
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	271.1	280.0	279.4
311 to 312	Steel industries	235.9	248.3	251.6
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	248.4	250.3	253.4
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	251.6	251.0	254.1
361	Electrical machinery industry	255.2	255.8	258.4
Order XIII	Textile industries	212.0	211.0	211.3
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	210.7	212.3	213.0
Order XVII	Timber industries†	294.4	295.0	295.2
481 to 484	Paper industries	270.4	282.3	284.2
Order XX	Construction materials‡	239.0	241.3	243.9
Part of Order XX	House building materials•	244.2	247.5	250.8

	Jul. 1974
† Revised figures	293.1
‡ Revised figures	235.3
• Revised figures	238.9

Northern Ireland index of production

The provisional index of production for October 1974 is 161. This is three points lower than the index for September 1974 and 17 points lower than October 1973.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on October 1973, and corresponding percentages, shown in brackets are: textiles 237 (−59 points; −20 per cent); clothing 138 (−10; −7 per cent; engineering and metals 103 (−16; −16 per cent); food, drink and tobacco 117 (−11; −9 per cent); timber and furniture 151 (−32; −17 per cent); mineral products 179 (+6; +3 per cent); other manufacturing industries 257 (−6; −2 per cent); and gas, electricity and water 234 (−13; −5 per cent).

Retailers' stocks in October

The value of stocks at constant prices held by retailers at the end of October showed a fall of 4 per cent compared with the corresponding month last year. The recent year on year changes reflect, in part, the large increases of a year earlier.

At current prices the value of stocks was 18 per cent higher compared with a year earlier (see below).

Level of retailers' stocks

Index numbers (end 1971 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*
(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	65	68	69	70	70	71	69	70	71	75	78	70
1967	68	69	71	72	72	73	71	72	73	78	81	72
1968	71	73	76	77	78	79	78	78	80	85	89	81
1969	79	81	84	85	86	86	85	84	86	92	96	87
1970	84	86	88	90	89	90	89	88	91	97	102	93
1971	89	91	94	95	95	97	95	95	97	106	110	100
1972	96	99	101	102	103	105	102	102	105	114	120	107
1973	103	106	110	108	110	113	112	113	117	127	135	124
1974	120	121	126	130	134	135	134	133	138	150		
1969	*11*	*11*	*11*	*10*	*9*	*8*	*9*	*7*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*8*
1970	*6*	*5*	*5*	*6*	*4*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*7*
1971	*6*	*6*	*7*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*7*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*8*	*8*
1972	*8*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*7*	*7*	*8*	*7*
1973	*8*	*8*	*9*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1974	—	—	—	*21*	*22*	*19*	*20*	*18*	*18*	*18*		
At constant (1970) prices:												
1966	88	91	93	93	94	95	92	92	94	99	102	91
1967	89	91	93	94	95	95	94	94	96	102	106	94
1968	93	95	98	97	99	100	97	98	100	106	111	100
1969	97	99	102	102	103	103	101	99	101	108	113	102
1970	97	99	101	102	101	101	99	98	100	106	111	100
1971	95	97	99	99	98	99	96	96	99	107	111	100
1972	95	97	100	100	100	102	99	99	100	107	113	100
1973	97	99	102	109	110	112	110	109	113	120	126	114
1974	109	107	111	111	112	111	109	107	109	116		
1969	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*
1970	*1*	—	*−1*	—	*−2*	*−1*	*−2*	*−1*	*−1*	*−2*	*−2*	*−1*
1971	*−2*	*−2*	*−2*	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*	*−3*	*−2*	*−2*	—	—	—
1972	—	—	*1*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*2*	—
1973	*2*	*2*	*3*	*9*	*10*	*10*	*12*	*11*	*12*	*12*	*12*	*14*
1974	*12*	*9*	*8*	*2*	*2*	*−1*	*−1*	*−2*	*−3*	*−4*		

Retailer's stocks in the United Kingdom at end of December 1971 were £1,899 million at current prices.

With the introduction of VAT, the current price estimates of stocks are being valued exclusive of this tax. There is, therefore, a discontinuity in the series in 1973 between March and April. For the year up to March, the usual comparisons with a year earlier for the current price series have not been given. As the basis of valuation is now comparable with that of a year earlier these percentages changes have been re-introduced. The estimates at constant prices take account of this method of valuation, and are on a consistent basis throughout.

Regional selective assistance

The table below shows on a regional basis the applications received and offers made under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 for the month indicated.

October 1974

Assisted area	Applications received No.	Offers made No.	Offers made Value (£'000)
Scotland	17	15	437
Wales	21	10	691
Northern	26	16	590
North West	21	7	646
Yorkshire and Humberside	7	8	743
E. Midlands	7	6	213
W. Midlands	—	—	—
South West	7	2	7
	106	64	3,327

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Business Monitor

The following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available:

Production series

Monthly at £1.40 each a year post free:

PM 440 Made-up clothing (sales volume indices) for August 1974

PM 471.1 Wood chipboard for October 1974

Quarterly at 52p each a year post free:

PQ 103 Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction for third quarter 1974

PQ 216 Sugar for third quarter 1974

PQ 229.2 Starch and miscellaneous foods for second quarter 1974

PQ 239.2 British wines, cider and perry for third quarter 1974

PQ 262 Mineral oil refining for second quarter 1974

PQ 277 Dyestuffs and pigments for second and third quarters 1974

PQ 279.2 Formulated adhesives, gelatine etc. for third quarter 1974

PQ 279.4 Formulated pesticides for third quarter 1974

PQ 339.5 Scales and weighing machinery and portable power tools for third quarter 1974

PQ 352 Watches and clocks for third quarter 1974

PQ 362 Insulated wires and cables for third quarter 1974

PQ 381.2 Trailers, caravans and freight containers for second quarter 1974

PQ 399.9 Domestic gas appliances for third quarter 1974

PQ 399.10 Metallic closures for third quarter 1974

PQ 472 Wooden furniture and upholstery for second quarter 1974

PQ 479 Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures for third quarter 1974

PQ 489 General printing and publishing for first quarter 1974

Service and distributive series

Monthly at £1.40 a year post free:

SD 6 Instalment credit business of finance houses for October 1974

Business Monitors in the Production, Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The Census of Production reports are available on standing order from the same address or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel. 01-215 3038) or the Department's Library at the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NPT 1XG (tel. 0633-56111, ext. 2973, telex 497121/497122 – Answer back BSO Newport), from which a complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application.

Inquiries about the distribution of Business Monitors may be made to the Business Statistics Office (ext. 2700) whose address and telephone number appear above.

'Economic Progress Report' for December

The December issue of *Economic Progress Report* is now available and contains the following articles:

The November Budget. The Budget measures are expected to give a mild stimulus to demand. The Budget was designed to prevent mass unemployment in the coming year and to enable the economy to grow at about 2 per cent per annum. This article surveys the Budget as a whole and looks briefly at the various measures proposed.

Price Code review. Proposed relaxations in the Price Code were published by the Government on Budget Day. This article details the main features of the proposed changes.

Oil taxation. A week after the Budget the Government published the Oil Taxation Bill which provides for a new tax on the oil companies' profits from the resources of the Continental Shelf. This article summarises the bill and its background.

Budget forecasts. This table shows the percentage changes in main expenditure totals, imports and gross domestic product between the first halves of 1973 and 1974. It also gives forecasts of changes up to the first half of 1975.

Monthly economic assessment. The Treasury's latest monthly report on the economic situation was prepared on the basis of data available up to late-November 1974.

Economic indicators. A full page of charts and a table containing the most recent figures.

Copies of *Economic Progress Report* are available from Circulation Section (H), Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London SE1 7DU.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 13 December 1974.
BR/F indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The Man With The Golden Gun	BR/E 37845/15/12/79	124	11 December	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Eon Productions Ltd.
Dark Moves	BR/E 37852/15/12/79	12	12 December	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.
Paul And Michelle	BR/E 37853C/15/12/79	105	12 December	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Rosslyn Productions Ltd., London and Marianne Productions SA, Paris
Movietone News 2375	BR/E 37596/15/12/79	7	13 December	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2375A	BR/E 37597/15/12/79	7	13 December	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
The Hell Below	EC 37844/15/12/79	90	10 December	Saga Films Ltd.	Les Productions Belles-Rives, Paris
Murder Inferno	EC 37847/15/12/79	104	11 December	Tigon Film Distributors Ltd.	Cineproduzioni Daunia 70, Rome
Aguirre, Wrath Of God	EC 37848/15/12/79	94	11 December	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Werner Herzog Filmproduktion, Munich
White Fang	EC 37849/15/12/79	101	11 December	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Oceania Produzioni Internazionali Cinematografiche Srl, Rome
The Mad Adventures Of Rabbi Jacob	EC 37854/15/12/79	94	12 December	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Les Films Pomeru and Société Nouvelle de Cinématographie, Paris and Horse Film, Rome
We Are No Virgins	EC 37855/15/12/79	85	12 December	English Film Co. Ltd.	Orpham Productions and Sofia Film Production, Paris
			FOREIGN		
A Candle For The Devil	F 37846	83	11 December	Tigon Film Distributors Ltd.	Avega Films SL and Merco Films Production, Madrid
Airport 1975	F 37850	107	11 December	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Universal Pictures, California
Swedish Wildcats	F 37851	78	11 December	Atlantic Film Distributors Ltd.	Sherpix Incorporated, New York
Sex Without Love	F 37856	74	12 December	Target International Pictures Ltd.	TC Productions, Paris

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	30 May 1974
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	This week
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	24 Oct. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	12 Dec. 1974
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	7 Mar. 1974
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	5 Dec. 1974
Catering trades turnover (M)	12 Dec. 1974
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	14 Nov. 1974
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	28 Nov. 1974
new registrations:	
Liquidity	12 Dec. 1974
Gt. Britain (M)	28 Nov. 1974
N. Ireland (M)	24 Oct. 1974
Construction work overseas (A)	17 Oct. 1974
Energy trends (M)	5 Dec. 1974
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	21 Nov. 1974
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	21 Nov. 1974
cinema admissions and takings (M)	12 Dec. 1974
overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
registration of films (A)	31 Jan. 1974
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	5 Sept. 1974
household consumption (Q)	14 Nov. 1974
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	28 Nov. 1974
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	12 Dec. 1974
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	14 Nov. 1974
Hire-purchase business (M)	5 Dec. 1974
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	21 Nov. 1974
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Wales index (Q)	11 Apr. 1974
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	10 Oct. 1974
investment and earnings overseas (A)	13 June 1974
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	7 Nov. 1974
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	28 Nov. 1974
production (M)	28 Nov. 1974
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	28 Nov. 1974
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	28 Nov. 1974
estimated figures (M)	12 Dec. 1974
motor trade turnover (Q)	21 Nov. 1974
Office development permits (Q)	31 Oct. 1974
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	27 June 1974
UK overseas trade in 1973	16 May 1974
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	12 Dec. 1974
value: analysis of trends (Q)	26 Sept. 1974
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Paper and board production (M)	21 Nov. 1974
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Regional selective assistance (M)	This week
Retail prices index (M)	21 Nov. 1974
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	5 Dec. 1974
provisional figures (M)	12 Dec. 1974
sales, N. Ireland (M)	5 Dec. 1974
stocks (M)	This week
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	27 June 1974
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	6 Dec. 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	21 Nov. 1974
Stocks:	
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	5 Dec. 1974
retail (M)	This week
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	21 Nov. 1974
carpet sales (M)	19 Sept. 1974
cotton industry production (M)	12 Dec. 1974
hosiery production (M)	19 Sept. 1974
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	12 Dec. 1974
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	28 Nov. 1974
wool exports (Q)	12 Dec. 1974
wool output (M)	12 Dec. 1974
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	7 Nov. 1974
overseas travel and tourism (A)	21 Feb. 1974
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	4 Apr. 1974
index numbers (M)	This week

Department organisations, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representations overseas	3 Oct. 1974
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	This week
ECGD local offices	7 Nov. 1974
Guide to Departments	5 Dec. 1974
Official Receivers' offices	This week
Programme of trade promotions	17 Oct. 1974
Release dates of economic statistics	28 Nov. 1974

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the list of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

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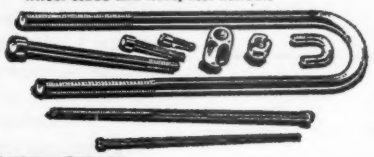

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Bankruptcy records for England and Wales

Details of bankruptcies in England and Wales are maintained in a public search room at Room 901, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY.

Searches can be made personally or by an agent and a fee of 25p in respect of each bankruptcy inquiry is payable at the time.

Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

2 January 1975 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot RAOC, Ruddington, Notts

Auctioneer: Arnold & Son (Dept. L), 13 Market Place, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffs DE14 1HD (Tel. 0283 64657)

The lots on offer include MT, electrical and electronic spares, a large quantity of aircraft components and ground equipment, general household and office furniture, various textiles, scrap metals, vehicle tyres, engineering tools, etc. and a large collection of other stores.

Catalogues for the above sale, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc. are available from the auctioneer from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 10p (postal orders only).

The BBC Export Promotion Service

The primary aim of the BBC Export Promotion Service is to report Britain's progress as an industrial and trading nation and thus help to promote a favourable climate for exports. Every day the BBC tells the world about British business, industry, finance, technology, agriculture and science. It reports British achievements, progress and know-how, using the export knowledge of its specialist reporters. Products and manufacturers are named in these industrial broadcasts and inquiries resulting are passed on to manufacturers. The BBC broadcasts overseas in English and 39 other languages. Manufacturers who have an interesting story about British inventions, new products, unusual or striking export achievements, participation in overseas fairs, visits abroad, etc., are invited to contact the BBC. Telephone the Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, at 01-240 3456, ext. 2393/2039 or write; Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, Bush House, London WC2B 4PH.

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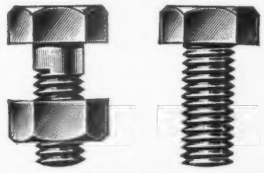

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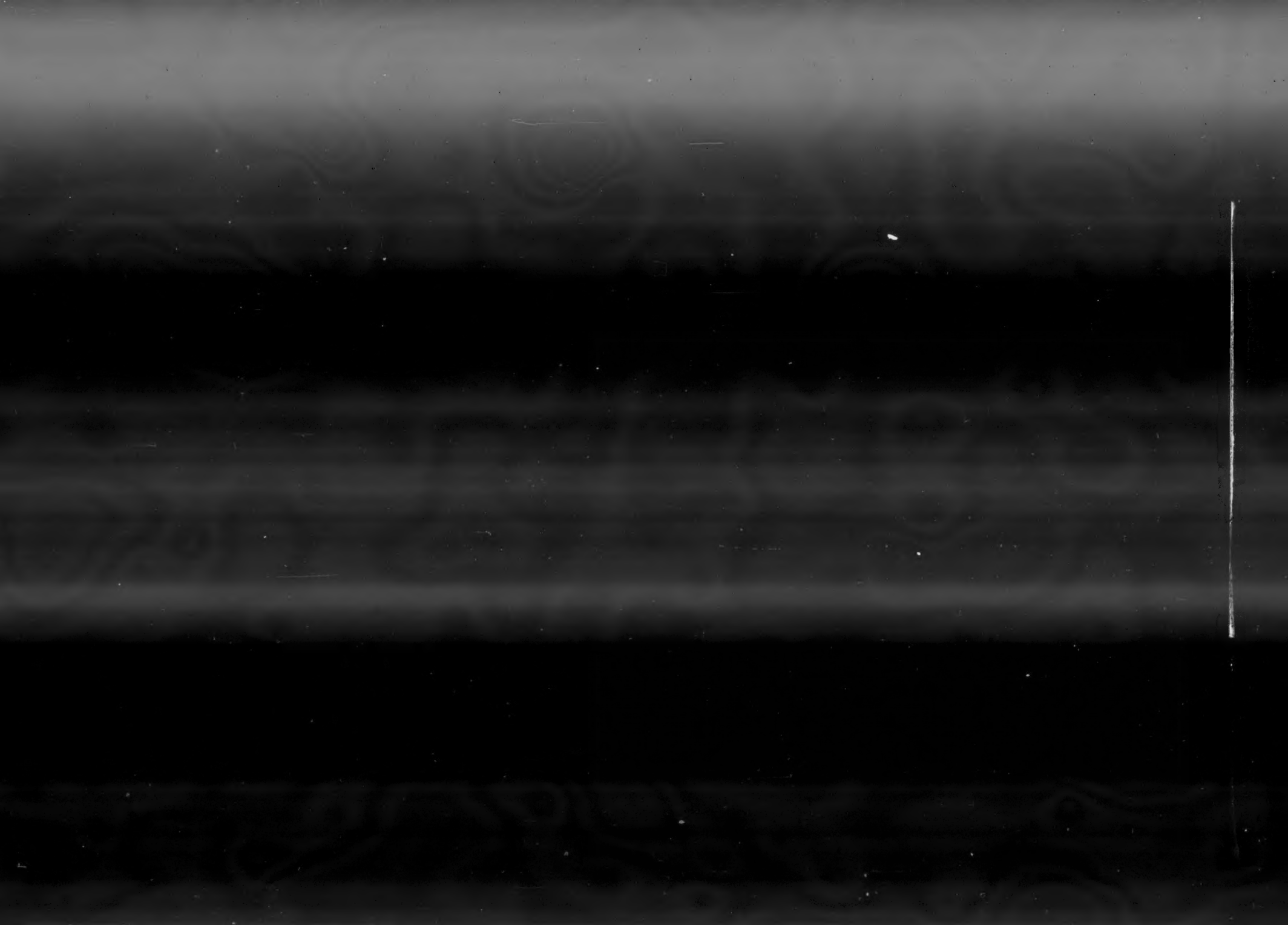
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